THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,494—NEW SERIES, BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
16th Nov.	MOREA	11000	....	....
24th „	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10000
2nd Dec.	EGYPT	8000	....	....
9th „	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	8000
16th „	ARABIA	8000	....	....
23rd „	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
30th „	MALWA	11000	....	....
1912				
6th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
13th „	PERSIA	8000	....	....
20th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
27th „	OCEANA	7000	....	....
3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
10th „	CHINA	8000	....	....
17th „	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
24th „	*ARCADIA	7000	....	....
2nd Mar.	PERSIA	8000	....	....
9th „	MARMORA	10000	....	....
16th „	MOOLTAN	10000	....	....
23rd „	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
30th „	MANTUA	11000	....	....
6th April.	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
13th „	EGYPT	8000	....	....
20th „	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
27th „	ARABIA	8000	....	....
4th May.	EGYPT	8000	....	....
11th „	SALSETTE	6000		
18th „	ARABIA	8000	....	....

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES,

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 456 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 529 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
			THURSDAY.
Océanien	4148	..Cousin	..23rd Nov. 1911.
Yarra	4142	..Rosati	..21st Dec. 1911.
Polynésien	6353	..Bruno	..18th Jan. 1912.
Ville de la Ciotat	6878	..Eschenauer	..15th Feb. 1912.
Sydney	4118	..Costa	..14th Mar. 1912.
Océanien	4148	..Cousin	..11th April 1912.
Armand Behic	6385	..Gaionnet	..9th May 1912.
Yarra	4142	..Bosati	..6th June 1912.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations Generali Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
Ville de la Ciotat	6878	...Eschenauer...	2nd Dec. 1911.
Sydney	4118	... Costa	...30th Dec. 1911.

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Ghuznee Building Hornby Road, Agent.

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE Transhipping at PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Levanzo	3 713	....	25th Nov. 1911
D. Baldino	4 680	D. Maganzini	..15th Dec. 1911
R. Rubattino	4,580	Piazzoni	..15th Jan. 1912

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

*In this Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa. 1st Class, Rs. 740; Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons	Captains.	To sail on
Ischia	3,000	G. Balsito	..16th Nov. 1911

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 to ..... to SINGAPORE Rs. 185 and to HONGKONG Rs. 280.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

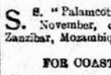
For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.



INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Linga	...	2184	Fri.	17th Nov.	6 a.m.† direct.
Lhasa	...	3184	Mon.	20th Nov.	11 a.m. ‡via P. D. & C. M.
Kola	...	1205	Thurs.	23rd Nov.	9 a.m. *via C. M.

†Or later on arrival of english mail Steamer.
‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
*Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSSEH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola," 1205 tons, on Thursday, 23rd Nov. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Palitana," 2998 tons, on Wednesday 29th November, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Basreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3418 tons, on or about 30th November, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Wardha" 3967 tons, on or about 18th November.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arabian, Persian, straits settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

17th November, 1911.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

ANCHOR LINE SAILINGS,

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
*Elysia	6353	A. Haig	18th Nov. 1911
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	4th Dec. „
Olympia	5124	R.H. Brown, R.N.R.	30th „
Circassia	6716	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	3rd Jan. 1912
Scindia	5106	W. Kelso	23rd „ „
Castalia	6383	G. Mitchell	7th Feb. „

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

Leave Bombay about.

*Elysia	6363	A. Haig	24th Feb. 1912
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th Mar. „
Olympia	5124	R.H. Brown, R.N.R.	23rd „ „
Circassia	6716	J.F. Osborne R.N.R.	6th Apr. „
Scindia	5106	Wm Kelso	21st „ „
Castalia	6383	G. Mitchell	3rd May „
*Elysia	6363	A. Haig	17th „ „
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	2nd June „

*"Fitted with Marconi Wireless Telegraphy".

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	„ 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	„ 573	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	„ 853	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	„ 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	„ 695	957
Bombay to New York	„ 908	1,350
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	„ 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by S. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay

For any further information regarding passage apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail on or about
b Kanzler	3300	Schutt	19th November.
a Markgraf	3893	Ihle	29th November.
b Somali	2955	Kasch	19th December.
a President	3310	Bremer	20th December.

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

a Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.
b Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.

24, Medow Street, Bombay, 8th November, 1911.

CLARKES B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Dischargos from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

SHIPPING.

NOTICE.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE.

THE Tourist Steamer "CLEVELAND," 16,960 tons, DUE TO SAIL from BOMBAY, on the 23rd November, touching at Colombo, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Manila, Hongkong, Kobe, Yokohama, arriving at San Francisco, on the 1st FEBRUARY, 1912, has accommodation for the limited number of Passengers, for above Ports.

For Rates and particulars apply to:—

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	Do HONGKEW
COLOMBO	MALACCA	SINGAPORE
FOOCHOW	MANILA	SOURABAYA
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PEKING	YOKOHO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the said accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	... „ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	... „ 17,150,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MUREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made as ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:

4, Crosby Square, LONDON E.C.

CAPITAL £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque J'Outremer.)
WALTER MURRAY GUTHRIE, Esq., (Director of the London Joint Stock Bank Ltd.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE

A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

C. S. CLARKE,
Acting Manager.

CRYSTAL NEEDS.

WE ARE SHOWING RECENT IMPORTATIONS OF HAWKES CUT GLASS WHICH WE SHALL TAKE PLEASURE IN SHOWING YOU.

DINNER and LUNCHEON GLASSES.

VASES.

BOWLS.

TRAYS.

CANDLESTICKS.

BERRY PLATES.

CUPS for ICES.

PITCHERS.

"Everything possible with CRYSTAL" would seem revealed by the refinement, richness and brilliance of HAWKES CUT GLASS.

Here is the artistic culmination of the fine old English glass; delicacy of design replacing the somewhat heavy grace of the glass of the earlier period and a skill in cutting shown unrivalled by makers of any epoch.

Hawkes Cut Glass may no more be classed with "Cut Glass" "EN MASSE" than unmarked silver may be grouped with "sterling."

The Hawkes signature, is as significant, indeed, and bears the same meaning in glass as does the time-honoured wood on the more precious metal.

Hawkes Glass is the acknowledged Artistic Cut Glass made to-day, possessing a luminous clarity, a sparkle, a grace wholly "Hawkes."

AND CRYSTAL NOVELTIES FOR THE DRESSING TABLE.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR HAWKES CUT GLASS.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

WEDDING	CAKES.
WEDDING	CAKE ORNAMENTS.
WEDDING	CAKE STANDS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOUQUETS.
WEDDING	CAKE WREATHS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOXES.
WEDDING	FLAGS.
WEDDING	FAVORS.
WEDDING	CRACKERS.
WEDDING	RECEPTIONS.
WEDDING	CONFETTI, Etc., Etc., Etc.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telegrams:—"MONGIBROS," Telephone No. 325.

B. O. C. KEROSINES { WATERLILY 150° F. / CHUKKER 125° F. / VICTORIA 125° F.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.

MOTOR GREASES.

Specially Prepared for MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.

BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.,

Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembling, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck. It improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma and hacking, strangling, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Stamp Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and successful means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Consul Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, References kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL. FACING THE SEA. FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

JUST UNPACKED

SINGAPORE

RATTAN CHAIRS, SETTIES, TABLES AND EASY-CHAIRS

in various Shapes and Designs and well finished.
An article suitable for the
DELHI DURBAR CORONATION.
Visit at the Stores is solicited early, all are out for the show

AT

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

THE ITALIAN STORES.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FEVER AGUE & INFLUENZA.

Are positively cured by Batliwala's Ague Mixture and Pills. They have stood the only real test. The test of use and time.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

for pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness early stage of consumption and indigestion, ete, etc. Re. 1-8 ans. each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English anticeptic drugs. Ans. 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

cures ring-worm Dhobies itch etc. in a day. Ans. 4 each. of all CHEMIST AND DEALERS. Re. 1 each. OR FROM

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood. etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,

CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.

MAKERS OF

PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,

FOR

STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.

MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.

CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
CODES: OWN & A B C (5TH EDITION).

PRICE Rs. 3.

THE Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.

RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS

FROM

1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.

ALSO

Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1909.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888,
As amended by the City of Bombay Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1905.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, pursuant to Section 297 (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as amended by the City of Bombay Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1905, that the Undersigned proposes to apply to the Municipal Corporation at their Meeting to be held in the month of January, 1912, or on such day thereafter as the said application can conveniently be disposed of, for authority to prescribe a fresh line, in substitution for the existing regular line of the street, in respect of each of the following streets namely

(1). De Lisle Road.
(2). Fergusson Road.

A plan of each of the said public streets showing the existing regular line of the Street and the fresh line proposed to be prescribed in substitution therefor as aforesaid, is deposited at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, and can be inspected by any person desiring to do so, at any time during office hours.

Every person desirous of making any representation to the Corporation or of bringing before the Corporation any objection respecting the said proposal, may do so, by letter addressed to the Municipal Secretary at the Municipal Office, and delivered at the said office not less than three clear days before the day of such meeting.—Dated this 16th day of November, 1911.

P. R. CADELL,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL (paid up)...Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER) ... ,, 32,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD.

BRANCHES.—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.

101, Hornby Road.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.
CHRISTMAS 1911.
HOLIDAY TICKETS.
REDUCED FARES.

FROM 15th to 31st December, 1911, 1st and 2nd Class RETURN TICKETS at a SINGLE FARE, for the double journey, will be issued between any two stations on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company's System for distances over 100 miles locally as well as in through-booking with Foreign Railways. Similar tickets will also be issued for distances 50 miles and less on payment of the fare for 101 miles.

II. Passengers holding Return Tickets will have the option of travelling by the routes noted below:—

(a) The holder of a Return Ticket by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Broad-Gauge route to Delhi from Bombay, all stations south of Bombay as far as Baroda, will have the option of using the Metre gauge route via Ahmedabad on either the outward or return journey.

(b) The holder of a Return Ticket to Delhi from any station south of Bandikui who may desire to extend his journey beyond two stations on the East Indian, North Western, or Oudh and Rohilkund Railways, &c., may return via Agra or via Muttra Junction; and similarly the holder of a Return Ticket to Bhatinda may travel via Delhi or Agra or Muttra Junction on the Return journey.

(c) The holder of a Return Ticket to Ajmer and Stations north of Ajmer from Baroda or any Station South of Baroda may travel via Ahmedabad or via Ratlam and Baroda, on the Return Journey.

III. Holders of these Return Tickets may break journey at one or more stations on the outward journey as well as on the Return Journey, provided they do not travel more than once in the same direction.

IV. Holiday Return Tickets will be available for the completion of the Return Journey up to midnight of the 15th January, 1912.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 30th October, 1911.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.
SPECIAL TIME TABLE FOR NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER.

NORTH-EAST ROUTE.	NORTH-WEST ROUTE
Corridor Restaurant Car Express between Bombay and Delhi.	Mail Train between Bombay and Delhi via Ahmedabad, Abu and Jaipur. Restaurant Car between Ahmedabad and Ajmer.

DOWN.		DOWN.	
Bombay (Colaba)	D. 22-0	Bombay (Colaba)	D. 21-30
Delhi	A. 6-57	Delhi	A. 8-45
UP.		UP.	
Delhi	D. 22-45	Delhi	D. 21-0
Bombay (Colaba)	A. 7-20	Bombay (Colaba)	A. 8-15

ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS will be run, when necessary, leaving Bombay in the evening, and arriving at Delhi, at a convenient hour in the morning.

From 1st November to 31st December, both days inclusive, the Northern Express will not run beyond Delhi.

Passengers for and from Stations beyond Delhi should change at Delhi.

Passengers holding RETURN TICKETS by the B. B. & C. I. Railway broad-gauge route to Delhi have the option of using the Metre-gauge route via Ahmedabad on either the outward or return journey.

QUICK DESPATCH OF GOODS TO DELHI.

A Special through Express Goods Train is now running daily by the Broad-gauge route for the conveyance of Motor-Cars, Carriages, Horses, Furniture, etc.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 6th October, 1911.

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4 inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
3½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *
If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.
5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 4½ per thousand*
* printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

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NEW QUEENS RD., CHOWPATTY
Half-Owner and Manager: Maurice E. Bandmann.

MAURICE E. BANDMANN
presents the new
BANDMANN OPERA CO.

LAST 8 PERFORMANCES.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
FRIDAY, Nov. 17th.
The Great Daly's Theatre London Success.
The Country Girl.
Debut of Miss Violet Frampton and entire new Chorus from London.

Sat. 18th. For the first time in Bombay Geo. Edwardes' Greatest Triumph,
THE HIT OF LONDON.
The Girl in the Train.
From the Vaudeville Theatre London.

Mon. 20th, and Tues. 21st. THE PRESENT RAGE OF LONDON.
The Great Musical Play.
The Count of Luxembourg.
From Daly's Theatre, London.
Debut of Miss Marjorie Tempest, Miss Kitty Barlow, Mr. William Farmer and Mr. Harry Phillips.
Special Gala night under distinguished Patronage, Wed. 22nd. Robert Courtneidge's Great Shaftesbury Theatre, London Success.
The Arcadians.

Thurs. 23rd. THE ONE AND ONLY.
THE MERRY WIDOW.

Frid. 24th. Geo. Edwardes' latest Success,
PEGGY.
Now crowding the Gaiety Theatre, London.

Sat. 25th. Farewell Performance,
By special Request.
THE QUAKER GIRL.
Debut of Miss Florence Beech as "The Quaker Girl."

Prices Rs. 5, 3 and 1.
Boxes Rs. 25 and Rs. 40.
Plan at S. ROSE and Co.
Doors open 8-30. Commence 9-30.

NOTICE.—Late Trains: Departure from Charni Road at 12-35 A.M. to Bandra and all Stations from Charni Road to Fort and Colaba, 12-20 A.M. Late Trams: From Girgaum Junction 3 minutes from Theatre.

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GRAND OPERA HOUSE, CALCUTTA.
For the First Time in Bombay.
OPENING
TO-MORROW,
SATURDAY
18th Nov. Nov. 18th.
MR. ALLAN WILKIE,
THE GREAT TRAGEDIAN
AND HIS
LONDON REPERTORY COY.
INCLUDING
MISS FREDISWYDE HUNTER-WATTS
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Shakespeare's Comedy
Mon. Nov. 20th. THE TAMING of the SHREW.
Shakespeare's Greatest Tragedy
Tues. Nov. 21st. HAMLET.
Shakespeare's Tragedy
Wed. Nov. 22nd. OTHELLO.
Shakespeare's Tragedy
Thurs. Nov. 23rd. MACBETH.
Shakespeare's Comedy
Fri. Nov. 24th. AS YOU LIKE IT.
Shakespeare's Comedy
Sat. Nov. 25th. TWELFTH NIGHT.

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PRICES AS USUAL.
SPECIAL CONCESSIONS FOR SEASON TICKETS and Students in Parties.

EMPIRE THEATRE
Management, D. E. D. COHEN, Grand Opera House Calcutta.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
FRIDAY, Nov. 17TH.
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT OF
MR. HENRY DALLAS' Coy.
THE FOLLIES
By arrangement with H. G. PELISSIER, from the Apollo Theatre, London,
IN
their World Famous Entertainment introducing
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"POTTED PLAYS."
AND
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MUSIC HALL
NOW BEING REVIVED IN LONDON.
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HARRY A. DOOLEY,
Gnl. Manager.

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A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. CORLIE, I.M.S.
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ONLY THREE NIGHTS!!
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AND ROYAL MENAGERIE
of Performing Wild Animals.
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next the Indian Motor Taxi Cab Company.
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A HOWLING SUCCESS
The Bombay Public unanimous in pronouncing our change of Programme
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JUMPING COMPETITION!
JUMPING COMPETITION!!
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A JUMPING COMPETITION will be held at HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.
The Winner receives a handsome Trophy presented by Madame HARMSTON LOVE.
The Circus will be thrown open from WEDNESDAY, Nov. 15th at 6 P. M. for Practice.
That the intending competitors may get accustomed to the rights.
GIFTS! GIFTS!! GIFTS!!!
TO-NIGHT,
FRIDAY, Nov. 17th.
Two Handsome Watches will be given away nightly
SATURDAY and SUNDAY afternoons Nov. 18th and 19th.
OUR LAST SOUVENIER MATINEES.
TWO HANDSOME WATCHES, given amongst the Children.
SATURDAY NIGHT, Nov. 18.
Madame HARMSTON LOVE will present a GRAMOPHONE with 12 Records. Every person purchasing a Ticket will be presented with a Coupon entitling him to a chance of winning the Gramophone.
SUNDAY NIGHT, NOV. 19.
TWO HANDSOME SILK SAREES given away.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Full Box 6 Seats, Rs. 20; Single Seat Box Rs. 4; First Chairs, Rs. 3; Second Chairs, Rs. 2; Stalls Re. 1; Gallery (Natives only) As. 8.
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half Price to the 1 and 2 Rupees Seats.
Box Plan at Soundy & Co., or at the Circus Tent, where Seats can be booked.
NOTICE:—Special arrangements made for Zenana Ladies.
MADAM HARMSTON-LOVE, Proprietress,
F. FELIX, Equestrian Director.
B. ALTON & W. SIMONS, Agents.
W. HARMSTON, Manager.
C. H. BRUCE, Bandmaster.

THE GREATEST EVENT IN THE HISTORY OF THE INDIAN STAGE.
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
Half Owner and Manager: Maurice E. Bandmann,
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MAURICE E. BANDMANN Presents
The Famous London Actor-Manager,
MATHESON LANG
AND
MISS HUTIN BRITTON.
SUPPORTED BY THE LANG-HOLLOWAY CO.
GRAND OPENING PERFORMANCE,
MONDAY, NOV. 27.
SHAKESPEARE'S
DELIGHTFUL COMEDY.
THE TAMING OF THE SHREW.
THE PLAYS COMPLETE IN EVERY DETAIL AS PRESENTED IN LONDON.
Prices Rs. 5, Rs. 3 and Re. 1 Boxes Rs 25. and Rs. 40.
Doors open at 8-30. Commences at 9-30.
Plan of seats at S. ROSE & Co.
Notwithstanding the enormous expense of this engagement there will be no advance in prices.

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TO-NIGHT,
THE INFINITE WAYS OF PROVIDENCE
AND OTHER POPULAR PICTURES
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

SKATING RINK.
OPEN DAILY.
PRACTICE SESSION:—8 to 9 A. M.
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BAND EVERY EVENING SESSION
NO NIGHT SESSIONS
until further notice.

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BOMBAY Acting Manager.

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H. A. W. BRENT,
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 562,500
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HEAD OFFICE:
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JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

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Cumballa Hill.

FOR SALE.

A "STANHOPE PHAETON," by Peters, London. For single or pair, in excellent condition, complete with lamps, rubber mats etc.
For further particulars apply to "A. W. C.," Connaught House, Queen's Road.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (B. T.) sell by Public Auction, on the premises the whole of the building materials of the old structures situate at Jail Road Stables at Jail Road.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.
On account of the Underwriters—
One gram crushing machine.
At 2 p.m. (S. T.)
1 light double-seated brougham, bicycle wheels, North British rubber tyres, nearly new.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 thorough-bred Arab horse, "silver fox," goes well in saddle.
1 English side saddle with patent stumps and girth, complete 1 gent's saddle with leathers, irons and girths two sets brass mounted double harness complete, five double bridles with bits, two blue check saddle sheets and rollers, numdahs, girths, rollers, training reins, etc.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 21st inst. at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at First floor "Gool Mansion," Mayo Road Garden side, near Esplanade Bandstand, and next to Young Women Christian Association, very valuable and artistic design mahoganised furniture by John Roberts and others, rich glassware by Treacher, best plateware drawing-room suite, book cases, reclining sofa, easies, large dining table and chairs, dinner wagon, large sideboard, round and square tables, Chesterfield sofa and easy chairs, curtains China silk purdah, large round brass tray and bowls, lot of valuable books, rich carpets, iron bedsteads with wire and horsehair mattresses, mirror door wardrobes, dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawers, etc., etc., the property of a Gentleman.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS, at Chowpati, near the Orient Club.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd November 1911, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on plot No. 6, near the Wilson College, the following very valuable building plots for a period of 99 years:—

Plot No.	Area sq. yds.	Plot No.	Area sq. yds.
1	1431	9	1824
4	1691	13	1776
6	3435	19	1898

Shops will be allowed on all these plots and bathrooms will be allowed near the rooms.
The sale of all the plots will take place on plot No. 6 near the Wilson College.
Architects interested in the plots are advised to consult the Trust Engineer, before the auction regarding the development they may have in view in connection with any of the above plots.
For further particulars, auction building conditions, form of lease, plans of the sites can be had on application to the Trust Engineer, Trust Buildings, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
Suit No. 765 of 1911.
Shirinbai vs. Ambabai.

Under instructions from Mr. Meherali Mahomed Fakira, Receiver appointed in the above suit of the Estate of the late Mr. Yusesalli Haji Allarakhia Nathoo, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will, on MONDAY, the 27th instant, sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Warden Road, Breach Candy (opp. the Battery), sell by Public Auction very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood mahoganised household furniture, by Wimbridge and others, such as rich drawing room, sofas and chairs one very handsome hand-painted glass partition screen combined with settee sofa, one mahogany full size slate billiard table fitted with ball retainer by John Robert with balls, cues, marking board etc., in good order, large mirror back jardineers, fancy terra cotta figures, rich wooden pedestals, almyrahs, bedsteads, rich carpets, fine engravings, copper utensils, etc., etc. One 5 seated 2 cylinder "Hurtul" motor-car with magneto ignition, one handsome strong rubber tyred victoria.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property at Girgaum Back Road.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. Auctioneers will under instructions from the mortgagees sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 6th December at 5 P.M. (S.T.) on the premises, the undermentioned property on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Bai Laxmibai, wife of Vithoba Ramchandra Parab in exercise of the power of sale preserved to the mortgagees under an Indenture of mortgage dated the 15th day of February, 1911, and made between the said Bai Laxmibai, wife of Vithoba Ramchandra Parab of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part.

All that piece or parcel of land of pension and tax tenure containing by admeasurement four hundred ton and a half square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 313, New No. A-2109, Old Survey No. 15, and New Survey No. 2-7389 together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 1655 (1) and Street No. 203 and all which premises are situate at and on the North side of Girgaum Back Road at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East partly by the property of Ragunath Pathojee and partly by the property of Cowasjee Damania on or towards the West by a passage, on or towards the North by the property of Raghunath Makund and on or towards the South by the said Girgaum Back Road, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the mortgagor and her tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shroff, Dinshaw and Dharamsi, Attorneys for the mortgagees at their office at 9 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE HOPE MILLS, Ltd.
Pursuant to the consent decree in Suit No. 650 of 1908, and Appeals Nos. 2 and 12 of 1911 (the Hope Mills Co., Ltd. vs Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, Bart), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, on a day to be fixed hereafter, sell by Public Auction, on the Mill Premises, the whole of the Mill Premises, together with the engines, boilers, machinery, mechanical appliances, etc., etc., as it now stands.
Full particulars will be given hereafter.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

One Cinematograph Machine by Fletcher with 3,000 ft. films.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 17th November, 1911.

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri
Financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 19 June, 2017

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

SALE THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 17th November, at 2-30 p. m.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 17th November, at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Petit's House ground floor, next to "Alice Buildings," on Horaby Road, Fort, by order of the concerned valuable mahogany and French-polished furniture, such as single and double mirror door almyrahs, tapestry lined drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, writing tables, book cases, dressing tables, hat stands, tile topped teapoys, easy chairs, show cases, octagon tables, screens, phonographs, etc.

The property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 17th November, 1911.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DOCTOR STREET near NULL BAZAR.

Notice is hereby given that Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell on the spot by Public Auction the undermentioned property by order and under instructions of Mr. Matubhai Kasanbhai (the Transferee of Mortgage) in exercise of the power of sale vested in him by virtue of the Indentures of Mortgages dated 25th August, 1903, and 15th May 1905 respectively and Transfers of Mortgage dated 7th November, 1906 and 30th April, 1907 respectively, on account and at the risk of Hussanally Mulla Abdul Hakim, Manomedalli Mulla Abdul Hakim, Fatmabai, widow of Karimbhai Mulla Abdul Hakim and wife of Amiruddin Hakim, Ebrahimji and Abdualy Hussanally THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 17th November, 1911, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.)

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the building thereon situate at Shaikh Abdulla Doctor Street without the Fort in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 368 2-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 337, 2792, and 2863 and Collector's New Nos. 7639, 9780, 9845, Old Survey Nos. 1352, 1351, and 2785 and New Survey No. 4657 and registered in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "C" Ward No. 7054, Street No. 38 to 46 and 35 to 39 and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the East by the Doctor Street, on or towards the West by the Mutton Street, on or towards the South by the property of Essufally Sharafally and on or towards the North by the property of Makon Dani.

For further particulars and printed conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon, Attorneys for the vendor at their office No. 9, Bell Lane or to the undersigned.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as set of drawing-room suites of sofas and chairs, inlaid tapestry, glass panel screens, mirror and panelled door almyrahs, jardineers, tiled top teapoys, hatstands, phonographs, iron safes, cupboards, chairs, large show case.

At 3 P.M. (S.T.)

Several gents' bicycles, by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 light rubber-tyred shigrom.
1 double-seated brougham.

SALE OF ENGINE, BOILER LATHES, etc., of the Vulkan Iron Works, at Foras Road.

Under instructions from the Owner, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 21st inst., at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at Foras Road, next to the Municipal Stores, the following machinery consisting of Engine by Robey and Co., boiler lathes, punching, planeing, wheel cutting, drilling, screwing machines, fans, patterns of all sorts, etc.

N.B.—The above will be put up at first in one lot as a going concern, and if not sold then the same will be offered for sale in separate lots.

The machinery will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On THURSDAY, the 23rd November, at 2-3 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Meadow Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Tarachand Parasram, Jeweller's shop, in the premises lately vacated by Messrs. Clifton, Photographers, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, also several pieces by Robert, Benjamin and others, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs marble and tiled topped tables and teapoys, side and corner cabinets, oil and water colour pictures, carpets, cane furniture, refrigerator ice box, table and hanging lamps, mirror and panel door almyrahs, marble topped dressing and washstand tables, chest of drawers, screens.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 17th November, 1911.

DR. LAZARUS'
SPLEEN PILLS
HAVE CURED THOU SANDS OF CASES OF ENLARGED SPLEEN.
Full Directions given in Wrapper
Prepared (only) by
E. J. LAZARUS & Co., Medical Hall, Benares.

Mr. APOTHECARY W. J. MONTGOMERY Madras Med. Estab. writes:—"You are at liberty to publish the following few lines which bear testimony to the efficacy of your Spleen Pills in the "Pioneer" if you think fit. I have used Dr. Lazarus's Spleen Pills in several cases of Enlarged Spleen etc., in all of them the cure was decidedly rapid, though the dose recommended has been found by me too strong for some, I have used nothing equal to it, and would strongly recommend those suffering from the above complaint never to be without taking a course of these pills, and I am quite certain that these pills will effect a cure when other remedies have failed.—Jaisa Deccan.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription.	Discount Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 23 0
Half-yearly	„ 13 12	„ 11 8
Quarterly	„ 7 8	„ 6 0
Monthly	„ 2 8	„ 2 0
SINGLE COPY	ONE ANNA.	

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly	„ 20 0	„ 16 0
Quarterly	„ 10 10	„ 8 4
Monthly	„ 3 12	„ 3 0
SINGLE COPY	TWO ANNAS.	

N.B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount no payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old issues of the 'Bombay Gazette' See Special Short advertisements Columns

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re 1-0
Each succeeding line	...

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 15.] [BOMBAY, Nov. 16.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	78 1-2		1-8
do. Rentes ...	95 1-2		unchgd
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	94		unchgd
4 do. Gov. Securities...	83 5-8		unchgd
Silver in London ...	24	1-16	
do. 2 months' hence...	23 15-16	1-16	
Silver in New York ...	56 1-2	1-8	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·15 1-2		1-2
do. do. at Berlin...	20·46 1-2		unchgd
do. do. New York...	4·87		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate...	4 p.c.		since
do. Short London Bills	21st Sept		
3 months' sight ...	3 3-8		unchgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	3 3-8		unchgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 7-8		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4 1-8		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	1 5-8		unchgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 1-4		unchgd

Amount paid into Bank of England £ 175,000.
Bar Gold 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 a 15-16 unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver—Indian buying.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day, for Rs. 50,00,000.

Rs. 23,70,000 were allotted to Calcutta
„ 19,20,000 „ to Bombay
„ 7,00,000 „ to Madras

„ 45,90,000 at 1s. 4 1-32d.
(Minimum rate) received 7 per cent.
Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay, 16·03.

Telegraphic Transfers :—

Rs. ..... were allotted to Calcutta.
„ 1,00,000 „ to Bombay.
„ 3,00,000 „ to Madras.

„ 4,00,000 at 1s. 4 1-16d.
(Minimum rate) received 7 per cent.
Average rate of allotment, to-day 16·08.
Amount sold during week ending Tuesday evening, Rs. 80,30,000.
Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 40,00,000.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Steady, moderate business.
Futures	... Quiet.
East Indian	... .
Manchester	Quiet with limited enquiry.
Total Sales	... 8,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	1,000 „
Imports	... 36,000 „
Mid-Americans	... 5·25+·05
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	...9 1-8 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec. Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.
4·98	4·93	4·99	5·01	5·03
+01	+02	+02	+02	+03
April-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	
5·05	5·07	5·08	5·09	
+03	+03	+03	+03	

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Receipts at all U.S. Ports	... 52,000
Receipts at U. S. last year	... 76,000
Exports to Great Britain	... 23,000
Exports to Continent	... 2,000
Spot Cotton	... 9·50—10
Futures—Month of Dec. 9·32—09	Advanced on favourable cables and declined on longs unloading.
Futures—Month of March 9·17—09	

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton	... 9 5-16 unchgd
Futures—Month of Dec.	... 9·21—07
Do. do March	... 9·26—08
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal M. G.	d 4 6-16
F. G. Bengal M. G.	d 4 8-16
Fine Bengal M. G.	d 4 10-16
Good Bhownagger	d 4 12-16
F. G. Bhownagger	d 4 14-16
Fine Bhownagger	d 5
Good Omras M. G.	d 4 13-16
F. G. Omras M. G.	d 4 15-16
Fine Omras M. G.	d 5 1-16
Good M. G. Omras	d 4 11-16
Fine M. G. Omras	d 4 15-16
Good Broach ... „	d 5 ?
F. G. Broach	d 4 5-32 ?
Fine Broach	d 4 5-16 ?
Good Khandeish	d 4 10-16
F. G. Khandeish...	d 4 12-16

WHEAT.

Wheat White Karachi ...35 1-4+1-4
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Value.
Wheat F.-A.-Q. ... .
Wheat Red Karachi ...35 1-4+1-4
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.—London—Sellers.
Tone—Firm.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ...35 1-4—1-4
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.
Victorian ...35 1-4—1-4
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.
New South Wales ...35 1-4—1-4
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ...33 1-4
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Value—Firm.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawapore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship	... .
Do. Months—	... .
Do. Name of Ports—	...Nominal.
Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship	...50—1-2
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.	
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Value.	
Brown Cawnpore	...44 1-2—3-4
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.	
Tone—Easier.	
LINSEED—	
Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship	...52 1-2—1 1-4
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.	
Tone of Linseed—Dull.	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata	...51 3-4+1-4
Do. Months—Dec.-Jan.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... ...14 7-8—8-8
BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW—
Finest Australian Beef Tallow ... 36-3
„ „ Mutton Tallow ... 33-9
General Tone of Tallow Auction—Dull.
RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4 4—1 1-2—Value—Quiet.
METALS—

Copper Braziers	£ 68 1-2—unchgd
Yellow Metal	d 6 1-16—unchgd
Standard Copper G M B	£57 1-16+1-4

FREIGHT—
Coals—Cardiff to Bombay ...11-3—Value.
SUGAR—
German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags 20-2—unchgd Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment ... Nov.-Dec.
Tone—Firm—Quiet but steady, demand moderate.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India Neglected
Do. Months of Shipments ... .
German Beet-root 88 p. c. ...16-11+1
Months of Shipments ...Dec.
Tone—Firm. Very fair business.
BEAR & Similar Crystals C & F India 23 0 3-4—Sellers unchgd
Months of Shipments ...Mar.-Aug.
Tone—Very quiet. Prices unchanged.
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay 17-3 unchgd—Value.
Months of Shipments ...Nov.-Dec.
Tone—Quiet.

General Tone—Business at a standstill.
LIGHTS' AMENDED—
Estimate of the Beetroot Sugar Crop is 5,870,000 tons.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [16th Nov. 1911

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
	Rs.		
203 Bars Silver	2,75,000	Hongkong	Chartered Bk
3 Parcels Silver	80	London	Hongkong Bk
25 Bars Silver	45,000	Sydney	Mercantile Bk
1 Box Silver...	15	London	Hongkong Bk

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 14th Nov., 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	32	35,640
B B and C I Railway ...	35	42,984

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—
The market opened steady at 1s. 4 1-32d. T. T., 1s. 4 1-16d. Demand, and 1s. 4 1-4d. for 3 months' sight credits. There has been a small enquiry for Bank remittance. Private bills are still scarce. Far Eastern rates are steady.
We quote:—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32d. Dec.
Do. do France	...170 1-2
Do. do Marks	...139 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...137 1-4
Shanghai „	...133 1-4
Japan „	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—
The market opened firmer at 95 7-16 for Cash and 95 3-8 for the Settlement and had advanced during the day a moderate business having been done. Closing rates are as under.
We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 95 10 0
Settlement	„ 95 8 0

BULLION:—
In London yesterday Bar Silver closed 1-16 higher for ready and two months' delivery at 26, and 25-9-16 respectively. New York was 1-8 up at 56 1-2. The local market has ruled steady at about our quotations. Bar Gold is steady.
We quote :—

English Bar Gold	Rs 24 0 0
Australian „	„ 24 0 0
Sovereigns „	„ 15 0 0
Silver Ready ex-duty ...	„ 64 9 0
„ 1st Settlement ...	„ 64 12 0
„ 2nd „ ...	„ 64 12 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—
Speculators realizing profits last night caused a decline in good Broach, and the market opened easier at Rs. 253, other descriptions being also correspondingly lower. During the day the market has remained quiet but steady with little business passing for forward delivery. Closing quotations at 6 p. m. were as under.
The demand for New Crop ready cotton continues and prices are steady. Mills and Japan exporters are buyers. The offtake at Colaba was fair.
QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach	Rs. 253-4	March
Fine M G Wardha Hinganghat	„ 234	Jan.
Fine M G Nagpur	„ 232	„
Fine M G Yeotmal	„ 230	„
Fine M G Dhamangaon-Pulgaon	„ 218	„
Fine M G Dhamgaon-Akola...	„ 246-7	„
Fine M G Khandeish ...	„ 243	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	„ 236	„
Fine M. G. Bengal	„ 257	Nov.
Fine M. G. Bengal	„ 247	Dec.
Fine M G Bengal	„ 243	Jan.
F. G. H. G. Bengal	„ 227	„

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—
The market is quiet but steady. We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 11 5 0 B.T.
April-May ...	„ 9 11 0 B.T.

RAPESEED:—
The market is steady. We Quote :—

Brown Cawnpore ready...	Rs. 6 14 0 B.T.
Yellow Guzerat ready ...	„ 8 1 0 „
Brown Delhi A.-M. ...	„ 7 11 0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—
Tone—Steady little doing. We quote :—

White Khandeish ...	Rs. 58 0 0
Bold White 85 p.c. ...	„ 55 0 0
Black Kutni ...	„ 46 8 0
Red Jaoualpore ...	„ 50 8 0

POPPYSEED :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 10 10 0 B. T.
CASTORSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 7 3 6 B.T.
Apl-May ...	„ 7 1 0 B.T.

COTTONSEED :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote:—
New Crop ... Rs 27 0 0
MOWRASEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 7 5 0 B. T.
WHEAT :—
The market is quiet. We quote :—
White Pissi ready 85 p.c. Rs. 4 14 0 B. T.
„ Delhi A.-M. ... Rs. 5 2 d „

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,760
Bank of India	67 3-4
Eastern Bank	80
Indian Specie	51 1-2

MILLS.

David	415
Kohinoor	755
Maneckji Petit	2,690
New Great Eastern	197 1-2
Standard	1,180

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	147
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	173
Bombay S N Co Ord.	282 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill	1,190
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	16 1-4
Tata Hydro E P S Co Ordinary	267 1-2
do do Preference...	247 1-2

RAILWAYS.

Tarti-Valley	500
Central Provinces Railway ...	34

DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay, during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	3,733 bales
Wheat	12,562 cwts.
Linseed	377 „
Rapeseed	147 „
Gingellyseed	11,272 „
Poppyseed	525 „
Groundnuts...	750 „
Castorseed	473 „
Rice	16,655 „
Myrabollams	2,377 „
Cottonseed	9,582 „
Mowraseed	1,445 „
Gram	3,365 „
Joowar	2,440 „
Maize	1,224 „

GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

The balance of the Gold Standard Reserve on the 31st Oct. 1911 in India and in England amounted to £19,562,482, and was held in the following form :—

Rupees in India equivalent to at £1=Rs. 15	£ 1,934,302
Cash placed by the Secretary of State for India in Council at short notice	£ 1,042,660
British and Colonial Government Securities and Corporation of London Bonds (cost price)	£ 16,585,520
Total ...	19,562,482

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BIRTH.

DOUGLAS—November 8, at Srinagar, Kashmir, the wife of H D Douglas, Director of Sericulture, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

English mail steamer due at 6 a.m.
Royal Opera House, Bandmann Company, 9-30 p.m.
"The Follies," Empire Theatre, 9-30 p. m.
Harmston's Circus, 9-30. p. m.
Excelsior Cinematograph Novelty Theatre, Special Attraction "The Infinite Ways of Providence." Three shows nightly 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 p.m.
Skating Rink, Practice Session, 8 to 9 a. m. Ladies only, 9-30 to 10-30 a. m. Evening session 6 to 8 p.m.

Maxim : "A business man must adapt himself to the natural conditions as they exist."—J. D. Rockefeller.

ENGLISH MAILS.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Morea" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m., to-morrow.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Common Jury are not required to attend at the High Court to-day, but should attend on Saturday morning, the 18th instant, at 11-30 o'clock.

REPORTED THEFT.—Mr. Kaikhusru B. Mehta, a solicitor, residing at Upper Colaba, reports the theft of gold and silver articles of the value of Rs. 190 from a cupboard in his bed-room on Wednesday night.

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D. and Officers, the string band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, band master, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day.

FALL FROM A HEIGHT.—A painter, named A. H. Paul, was working in the Old Bombay Exhibition on Wednesday night, when he fell from a height of about thirty feet and sustained a fracture of the right arm and shoulder. He was removed to hospital for treatment.

MISSING JEWELLERY.—Dewan Sadanand, residing in the Sindh-Punjab Hotel at Grant Road, reports that he arrived in the hotel with his family on the 21st ultimo. On the 2nd instant he went to the Marwari Bazaar to sell some jewellery, but as he could not realize a reasonable price for it, he brought it back to the hotel, and put it in a box. He opened the box on Tuesday last, when he found the jewellery missing.

STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—On Saturday the 18th November, Mr. Bhalubhai J. Desai, M.A., LL.B., advocate, will deliver a special public address at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the hall of the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, when the members are most cordially invited to attend. The address has been specially arranged for the benefit of a large number of students that are at present in Bombay for the University examination. Mr. M. R. Jayakar, M.A., LL.B., Bar.-at-Law, has kindly consented to preside.

POSTAL NOTICES—Mails, consisting of superscribed correspondence for Ceylon, Singapore China, and per s.s. "Colombo Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m., to-day, Friday instead of at 3p.m. as previously notified.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s.s. "Himalaya" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m., on Wednesday the 22nd instant. Parcel mail for China closes at the G. P. O. at the same time.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. H. R. Vaughan, and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, will play the following programme of music commencing at 6 p.m. (S. T.), to-day :—

March	Pomp and Circumstance...Elgar
Overture	Jubel ..... Weber
Value	Loves last word ..... Oremieux
Selection	Faust (No. 2) ..... Gounod
Suite	Chant Sans Paroles ..... Tschaikowsky
Dance	In the Shadows ..... Finck
Selection	The Chocolate Soldier..... John Younger

YOUNG MEN'S EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY FREE NIGHT SCHOOL.—The report for the month of October, reads :—At the request of the founders, Mr. Y. V. Bhandarkar and Mr. Gole, High Court pleaders, visited the school during the last month and have expressed their satisfaction of the work done by the school. In this month, the following gentlemen have contributed donations for the school :—Sheth S. R. Jilkar, Rs. 10 ; Sheth D. P. Bankar, Rs. 5 ; Sheth S. S. Gangala, B. A. Rs. 5 ; "Ksha," Rs. 2 ; Mr. Y. A. Kunte, Rs. 1-8 ; and donations under rupees one, Rs. 5-12. total Rs. 29-4. Half anna Fund collected on Bali Pratipada Holiday, Rs. 47-5 6 ; total Rs. 76-9-6 ; Last month's balance, Rs. 47-13-4 ; grand total Rs. 124-6-10. Expenditure for school during the month, Rs. 25-7-3 ; balance in hand, Rs. 98-15-8. The Half Anna Fund (Dhabu Fund) for the maintenance of the Free Night Schools of the Society, which was declared on the auspicious "Bali Pratipada" Holiday, was much appreciated by the public.

SHOULD CORPORATORS BE PAID?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your article on the payment of Municipal Councillors in to-day's issue affords much food for reflection. The first suggestion it raises is regarding the economy of the work of unpaid members. Is it really cheap for the city to have its municipal work done by unpaid and irresponsible members? If the men were paid, good work might be demanded and a certain amount of responsibility imposed. Mere talk would then be at a discount and the triumphs of majorities might often turn to defeats when the victors were called to account. Payment of members might lead to the reduction proposed in one of your recent leaders. There can be very little doubt that thirty councilors could do all the work of the municipality much better than the existing seventy-two, and with payment your proposed examination for competence would fit in admirably. Wealthy men, if any such got in, would always be at liberty to present their salary in the most public manner to some charity ; other men would pocket their pay and try to earn it.

When one thinks of the lakhs of money the city might have saved had the Corporation been composed of picked men, any reasonable expenditure on salaries would seem trifling. A beginning has been made in the payment of the Standing Committee, whose members are only paid for the meetings they attend. Irresponsibility is the bane of Indian Municipal Councils, they have thus become a play ground for people who desire to pose before their fellow citizens. Some day in the far future Indians will learn to appreciate the honour and privilege of working gratuitously and honestly for their neighbours. When that day arrives pay may be abolished in Municipal Councils, but these virtues are too rare at present to be of much value.—Yours, &c.

ELECTOR.

Bombay, Nov. 16.

SATISFACTION goes with each bottle of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the most popular Fever Cure of the day. Nothing equals its efficacy as a cure for Malaria. It has an excellent tonic effect on the system and in no way it depresses the heart like other Fever Cures. A trial is sure to convince the most prejudiced. Of all chemists—MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

Improvement Trust Road Scheme.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon'ble Sir Phirozeshah M. Mehta, the President, occupying the chair.

Discussion was resumed on the proposition of Mr. Baptista and the amendment proposed thereto by the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, in connection with the report of the committee regarding the Improvement Trust's Scheme of constructing a wide road from Crawford Market to Sandhurst Road.

Mr. S. S. Mistry, Dr. Dinshah Master, Dr. Jehangir Cursetji and Mr. Jehangir Petit supported the original proposition of Mr. Baptista which was as under :

"That the draft representation to Government regarding the Improvement Trust's Crawford Market to Sandhurst Road Street Scheme No. 37, submitted by the Committee appointed by Corporation Resolution No. 1479, dated the 15th June 1911, be approved and adopted, and the President be requested to address Government accordingly. That with reference to their letters, Mr. H. Sulleman Abdul Wahed and other members of the Committee appointed at a meeting of the Memons of Bombay, Messrs Thakurdass & Co., Solicitors, and the Hon'ble Mr. Munmohundass Ramji, President of a meeting of the Native Merchants and Ratepayers and residents of the Municipal Ward B. be respectively informed of the action taken."

The draft representation has been published in a previous issue.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim's amendment was as follows :—

"That with reference to Government letter, General Department No. 5239, dated the 30th August, 1911, the President be requested to address Government in the following terms :—(1) That in view of—(a) the grant of Rs. 50 lakhs made by Government towards the resources of the Improvement Trust; (b) the contribution of Rs. 32 lakhs by the promised foregoing of 3 per cent. interest on the Schedules C and E lands, and (c) the further financial assistance for the purpose of carrying out additional Improvement schemes promised in the shape of a small duty on the export of cotton, with a share of the cotton excise duty or in some form independent of any further liability upon the ratepayers and residents of the City; the Corporation approve of the Improvement Trust running a wide road between Crawford Market and Sandhurst Road. (2) That in view of—(a) the contemplated wide road in continuation of Queen's road via Chunam Kiln Road, Gilder Street to Lall Bagh, and (b) the proposed extension of Frere Road via Mazagon to Kala Chowki and Lall Bagh: the Corporation are strongly of opinion that the proposed road between Crawford Market and Sandhurst Road should not be of greater width than 100 feet. (3) That with a view—(a) to minimize the cost of the proposed street Scheme : (b) to minimize the hardship entailed by the demolition of a large number of houses and the consequent displacement of population under a Scheme which is admittedly one for providing better means of communication between Carnac Road and Pydhoni Road and not for the purpose of improving the sanitary condition of the area; (c) to secure a natural alignment for the proposed Eastern Avenue securing a practically straight road from North to South along the whole distance; the Corporation are emphatically of opinion that the proposed 100 feet road should run through Abdul Rehman Street by limiting its scope to the acquisition of only one row of houses towards the East from the boundary of Scheme No. 2 in that street to Nakhoda Street and the point towards the North where Kholas Street meets Pydhoni Road as per plan of Scheme B (the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim's Scheme). (4) That the Corporation approve of the improvement of the insanitary area to the North of Pydhoni Road which forms a part of the notified Scheme and which has been represented by the Municipal Commissioner.

SPEECH BY MR. ORR.

The Hon. Mr. Orr opposing the proposition said as he was the author of the scheme which the draft representation before them so vehemently condemned, he need hardly say that he rose to oppose the motion before the house, but even if he were strongly opposed to the Trust's scheme, he should try to persuade the Corporation not to adopt the draft representation in anything like its present form, because however much the uninformed outsider might be carried away by its superficial plausibilities, the unbiassed critic who knew the facts of the case would on analysing the representation become prejudiced against the cause it advocated because he would find it far too frequent instances of resort to those rhetorical expedients which an experienced judge hearing a paid advocate generally interprets as signs of weakness in the cause advocated. He means presentation of facts in a false perspective, exaggeration of points in favour of the cause, suppression or belittling of these against it, marshalling of a great array of bewildering figures which won't bear examination insinuations against the bona fides of the opponents, and general fault finding on points unnecessarily brought in though not strictly relevant to the subject.

His printed minute of dissent supplied, he thought, most of what Councillors would want as an explanation of his reasons for objecting to the draft report and dissenting from the views expressed therein, and he need not repeat them at length; but he wished to emphasise his entire dissent from certain views to which the Corporation would be committed by the adoption of this report. He came to this meeting, armed with a sheaf of notes under various headings referring to the different objections which had been raised against the scheme, and ready to jot down any new objections the speakers at this meeting might raise. He need not argue against these objections in great detail, as most of them had been already demolished by previous speakers; but he would just run lightly over the main points, taking the objections in the order of their violence, from the most violent to the mildest.

OBJECTIONS TO THE SCHEME.

To begin with the most violent objection, namely that of those people who said there was no need of a road at all, he believed his friend, the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas was the champion of this position. The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim had sufficiently shown how untenable the position was for the Corporation. He was not going to spend more of their time over it. Suffice it to repeat, as pointed out by Government, that the Corporation themselves had already, (quite rightly, in his opinion) reported to Government that a broad road from the neighbourhood of Pydhoni to the neighbourhood of Crawford Market was one of the pressing needs of the city. Mr. Baptista with his usual inaccuracy said that no one could take the notified scheme as complying with the Municipality's requisition because it nowhere came within 1-4 mile of Pydhownie. As a matter of fact, measuring along Pydhownie Road the distance of the proposed road from Parel Road was only 59 yards, which the distance from the centre of the proposed road to the centre of Parel Road was 100 yards.

Now, there were some who while admitting that a road was required, still held that there was no need to hurry. He found it impossible to believe that any thinking man could honestly hold that the cost of acquiring properties for the required road would not be much greater ten years hence than it was now. In all the Trust's schemes, but particularly in those concerned with crowded business localities, it was of the utmost importance in the cause of economy that the stages of notification and declaration should be reached as early as possible. The delay in this has already vastly increased the cost of many desirable improvements in the city. Huge buildings had sprung up where ten years ago there was open land or only low buildings, and the trust had already on this account had to abandon the Western avenue scheme, and concentrate their resources on the eastern avenue.

NEW ROAD SCHEMES.

He would deal next with those objectors, who while admitting that there was some cause for hurrying up with the new road scheme, still held that there was not much need of hurry for the proposed road as for improvement schemes. Here, he must, in the first place, emphatically repudiate all the imputations made against the Trust to the effect that they shut their eyes to the necessity of sanitary improvements, and that they were callous about the evils resulting from overcrowding. He had already in his minute of dissent protested against the misrepresentation of the new scheme as a scheme for a grand avenue not likely to contribute towards the sanitary improvement of the city. The new scheme so far from ignoring the necessity of sanitary improvement was a part of the larger scheme for a broad road from north to south of the island, which the Trust had always thought necessary as one of the earlier items in the general programme for the sanitary improvement of the city. The provision of ample means of communication throughout the island from north to south had always regarded by the Trust as a necessary preliminary to the provision of new areas to which the middle class population of overcrowded areas might migrate, so as to make more room for their poorer brethren, who found it impossible to migrate. The new scheme attacked the communication problem in the locality in which there was the greatest need of immediate action for fear of the problem being rendered insoluble by reason of the cost of acquisition becoming prohibitive. Apart from all this the new scheme was, as every road scheme through a congested area

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Company's steamer Africa, 2,565 tons, Captain E. Seberich, arrived here on Wednesday evening, from Trieste, November 1, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Abana, 2,709 tons, Captain S. W Wilson, arrived here on Thursday, from Calcutta, November 5 with a cargo of coal.

The Asiatic S. N. Co's steamer Nadir, 2041 tons, Captain R. White, arrived here on Thursday, from Calcutta, October 22, via coast ports, with a general cargo and, passengers.

The steamer Beme, 1,899 tons, Captain J. Younger, arrived here on Thursday, from Rangoon, November 7, with a cargo of bulk oil.

The steamer Abydos, 1939 tons, Captain, N. L. Davies, sailed yesterday for Mauritius, with a general cargo and 6 cabin and 125 deck passengers.

The steamer Umlezi 1,133 tons, Captain J. C. Brett sailed on Thursday, from Calcutta, with ballast.

The steamer Harpenden, 2301 tons, Captain A. G. Cromack, sailed on Thursday, for Calcutta, with ballast.

The Rubattino Line steamer Ischia, 2,480 tons, Captain G. Belsit., sailed on Thursday, for Hongkong with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Highflyer ...Capt James...D Dick R N Flagship
R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr Luck ....Troopship
R I M S Minto .....Comdr Latouche .....Troopship
R I M S Investigators.Capt. G N Forteath ...R N R... Survey Str
H M S Perseus.....Comdr C P B Powell...R Navy
H M S Alert .....Comdr.....Somerville... R Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 16.

Africa	2565 Seberick	A L S Co
Abana	2709 Wilson	"
Abbotsford	2351 Shelton	T Morrison & Co
Avoca	2382 Canham	W & G G & Co
Beme	1899 Younger	Shaw Wallace &Co
Brazilian	2438 Snowdon	Greaves Cotton & Co
Caronna	2442 Cuckney	T Morrison & Co
Garryvale	2455 McClure	A Yule & Co
Hellas	849 Berg	F F Campbell & Co
Lexie	2875 Blegdon	W & A Graham & Co
Morea	5961 Brown	London P & O Co
Nadir	2041 White	T Morrison &Co
Palitana	1933 Kilner	M M & Co
Westward Ho	2315 Carter	The Captain
Wardha	2552 Cammock	Calcutta M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov. 16.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
E Rinaldo	2795	Chilton	Hull	18-11	J Finlay & Co
F Colombo Maru	2319	Teranaka	Kobe	N Y Kaisha	
G Abydos	1939	Davies		G H Cassam	
K Alavi	3624	Gray	Jeddah	20-11	Bo & P S N Co
N Galles	555	Wyatt	Repairing	27-10	J Mackintosh & Co
N Neilos	737	Cadoa	Jeddah	A S N Co	
O Farringford	2378	Scroggie	Liverpool	27-11	Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Elysia	3944	Haig	Liverpool	18-11	W & A Graham & Co
8 Steenbergen	2455	Younge	Rotterdam	18-11	T M & Co
9 Moltkefels	3034	Schneider	Hamburg via Karachi		W & A G & Co
10&11 Devanha	4785	Hickey	Shanghai	6-12	P&Co.
12&13 Himalaya	3706	Gregor	Shanghai	22-11	P & O Co

H W P D

Ponani	532	H Fakari	B'naggar	18-11	Bo S Co
Bahadari	339	Ahmed	Repairing		Bo S N Co
Indravati	513	O Ismail	N F	N F	B S N Co
Sabarmati	524	C Ahmed	Repairing		
Satranji	547	Havoon	N F	N F	Bo S N Co

H W V D

Linga	951	Rothwell	Karachi	17-11	Mackenzie & Co

80 Ton Crane.

Dredger Kala	401	Repairing	B P Trust

M W D D

Kanaler	2975	Smith	20-11	A Strand & Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels	Commanders	From
15	Africa	Seberich	Trieste, Nov 1
16	Abana	Wilson	Calcutta, Nov 5
	Beme	Younger	Rangoon, Nov 7
	Nadir	White	Calcutta, Oct 22

DEPARTURES.

Nov	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
16	Mazagon	Fry	Calcutta
	Dwarka	Moxon	Persian Gulf
	Umlezi	Brett	Calcutta
	Harpenden	Cromack	Calcutta
	Ischia	Belsito	Hongkong
	Abydos	Davies	Mauritius

The steamer Moetkefels, Captain Schneider, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Hamburg via Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Beme for Rangoon.
" Na ir for Calcutta.
" Africa for Trieste.
" Abbots for Liverpool, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	From.
4	Ayaihia	Pondichetry
5	Clan Macleod	Liverpool
10	Hymethia	Calcutta
14	Silesia	Trieste
	Tara	Rangoon
	Elephanta	megapatam

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Castalia Homeward bound arrived at Suez on the night of the 14th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—NOV. 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—1,800 cwts oil cakes, Glade and Co ; 45 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co ; 10 bales wool, Bombay. Co.

FOR LONDON.

Morea s—7 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co ; 3-4 cwt ivory, R Mahomed and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Moltkefelo s—20 cwts caseir D B Khan and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Steenbergen s—2,000 cwts castorseed, H Maganlall.

FOR VENICE.

Africa s—4,002 cwts linseed, A Blaecheck and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Elysia s—17 bales reeling waste, SMKirtikar and Co.

FOR HONG-KONG.

Himalaya s—150 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 50 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co.

Bombay Maru s—37 cwts sharkfins, J Mahomed.

Ischia s—4 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Himalaya s—150 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co ; 75 bales twist, Sassoon, J David and Co ; 700 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Colombo Maru s—200 bales cotton, Balli Bros ; 615 bales cotton The M B Kaisha ; 2 bales cotton H N Madraswalla and Co ; 15 cwts gum and 36 cwts Colombo roots, M A Poonawalla.

Himalaya s—62 1-2 cwts Kismiss and 10 cwts Ooplate, V Tejpal.

FOR MOJI.

Colombo Maru's—275 bales cotton, The MB Kaisha; 165 bales cotton Balli Bros.

The awards at the International Exhibition at Turin have been announced, and they indicate that the very high standard attained by English exhibits has not gone unregarded. One firm alone, Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome and Co., the manufacturing chemists has secured no less than thirteen awards, consisting of eight Grand Prizes, two Diplomas of Honour, and three Gold Medals. This probably constitutes a world's record in awards received by a single firm at an Exhibition open to all nations. Amongst other awards are two "Grand Prizes" to Messrs. Merryweather and Sons, whose exhibits comprised motor, horse and hand draught fire engines, etc., and eight similar awards to the Oxford University Press for publishing, book-binding paper making, printing and collotyping.

The Bombay Gazette Christmas Number, 1911.

TO BE ISSUED DEC. 15.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE CHRISTMAS LITERARY SUPPLEMENT of the "Bombay Gazette" will contain the following among other Stories:—

THE THREE NECKLACES.
By
SIR A. T. QUILLER COUCH.

THE BANKER AND THE BREACHES BUOY,
By
J. O. CUTCLIFFE HYNE.

AN AMAZING CHRISTMAS,
By
GUY THORNE.

THE MYSTERY OF AN OUTSTATION,
By
EMMA BROOKE.

CHILDREN'S CHRISTMAS PARTIES,
By
LADY KNIGHTLEY OF FAWSLEY.

THE CHRISTMAS OF THE WASTREL,
By
TOM GALLON.

A ROPE OF SNOW,
By
FRED M. WHITE.

THE DIAMOND BROOCH,
By
THOMAS COBB.

THE WOMAN AND THE CHILD,
By
ANNE WARNER.

THE STORM IN THE NIGHT,
By
CHARLES EDWARDES.

A WOMAN'S PRIVILEGE,
By
A MACLURE WARNOCK

SOME UNEXPLAINED GHOST STORIES,
By
CLIVE HOLLAND.

THE FAKIR'S CURSE,
By
C. B REDFERN AND H. CARRINGTON SMITH.

THE STRANGE CONDUCT OF MR. MERRIDEW,
By
CLEM FRANKS.

THE LONE FAQIR,
By
ARDERN HULME.

JUVENILE STORIES.

THOSE DREADFUL DONNELLYS,
By
MADGE SCOTT SMITH.

Application for advertisement space should be made at once to GENERAL MANAGER.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125 deg.	4 0 2	do.
White Camelia 125 ° (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	do.
do. 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 0 0	per 8 gallons
Camel 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Goorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Dharn Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

"MINIMGRAND"

LIPP GRAND, AT THE PRICE OF A COTTAGE PIANO.

PIANOFORTE SPECIALLY BUILT FOR INDIA.

In the large field of choice offered by Messrs. Marcks & Co., Ltd., in Horizontal Grand and Upright Pianos in their collection of the

CHOICEST OF CHOICE PIANOS, THE *Lipp "MINIMGRAND"*

possesses a volume of tone and elasticity of touch not to be found in many grand pianos of much greater length. It entirely supersedes all grades of a similar length made by any maker in the world.

If you will give us the opportunity we will prove all we state.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Friday, 17th Nov., 1911.

A CRY FOR COLOURED LABOUR.

The absurdity of Australian determination to be a "white man's country" at all costs forces itself upon the notice of people anxious for its agricultural prosperity. The lack of fruit and vegetables, too, in Northern Australia where vast quantities could be produced, has set numbers doubting whether some modification of the iron-bound policy is not possible. Mr. G. J. Poulton, who has just returned to Perth, after a tour of Java and Singapore, recommends wavering minds to follow in his footsteps for such a tour should give them a decided opinion and a wish to keep Australia white. But it has not had that effect on him. On the other hand it has caused him to waver. He liked the people he met and, says he: Perhaps these Javanese are the least objectionable of all coloured people, being a fairly peaceful and docile lot, and withal good agriculturists, certainly preferable and less dangerous than the Chinese. "Could a system of indentured labour confined to these people be introduced and carried on under strict supervision, there is no reason, to my mind, why such a course should not be a distinct advantage to North Australia." No doubt it would, but any such system as Australia would evolve would be of little advantage to the indentured. At Singapore he met a still further mixture of races having the Filipino and Moro peculiarities, but the Chinese predominate, and the same may be said of all the seaport towns of Borneo and the Sulu group. Almost all the business is in their hands, although a few Japanese and Indian shops are to be seen, he writes, and although he admits their industry he will have none of these people, for he recognises that once the Indian got a footing in Australia he would be much more difficult to get rid of than the Javanese. But Mr. Poulton warns the Australians that many Javanese cities are cosmopolitan to a degree, dirty and smelly almost beyond endurance. Yet even in this respect he holds that they are preferable to other coloured races of the East.

Of the inhabitants of Mindanao Island Mr. Poulton thinks little. The Filipinos he considers intelligent, resembling the Malay and having the aptitude of the Chinese; but the Moros who number almost four to one of the Filipinos have such a reputation that the less said about them the better. Nevertheless these people have a country full of resources to which Mr. Poulton directs attention, for he appears to think that if Australia will not have its people work for her there is no reason why Australia should not exploit Mindanao for her own benefit. Its climate is good. There are extensive lakes in the interior, thousands of acres in extent, some of which are at an elevation of 2,000 feet above sea level. There are also some fine rivers, Agasan, for instance, taking its rise at Mt. Tagniby in the south and emptying into Butuan Bay in the north. In the vicinity of Illana coal seams are known to exist, whilst there is every reason to believe petroleum will be got in payable quantities in the same locality. This is in Catabalo district, where some enterprising people have obtained a concession of 400 square miles of country suitable for rubber-planting. Rubber does well in the Philippines. Whilst on Mt. Katanatap, on the Zamboanga Peninsular, at an elevation of over 1,000 feet, in some rubber trees there the stems ran up some 50 feet before branching. There are very fine timbers, those of the hauan type being remarkable. There are also mahoganies and the camagon, belonging to the ebony variety, hard and heavy, taking on a good polish. There are also quantities of bamboo of large and fine quality. The Curuan River sands contain small quantities of gold. In the upper reaches it is fairly coarse and heavy, and in the lower flats of a finer grain. The nature of the country, however, is such that dredging operations could not be carried on with any reasonable hope of success.

Speaking of the island generally from a mining point of view, Mr. Poulton says it should and would, if under the British flag, be extensively prospected. In the vicinity of Surigao there are hundreds of natives now, and for a long time past, actively engaged winning gold by the primitive means of a locally-made wooden dish. Up to date there is no mining being carried on or mining machinery of any sort in the southern portion of the Philippines. In Luzon, in the north, however, there are several gold companies successfully working. And all this under the Australian flag would be worked—not for the benefit of the coloured man who owns it but by the coloured man for the benefit of the Australian. It is remarkable how disinterested is the Colonial in its policy of an all-white Australia. The fact that Mindanao is not up for sale does not dismay Mr. Poulton who simply points to Borneo which is a British protectorate whose Government is anxious to detain European settlers and offers fair land grants for plantation purposes to resident settlers. Why could not Australia arrange terms with the United States as regards Mindanao? Far better in their own interests if Australia would admit the Indian, the Javanese and even the Chinaman where produce is wanted and where the white man cannot by any possibility develop the resources of the land; but so obsessed is the Australian by his ridiculous policy that he turns his eyes away from his own country towards that in which he can get cheap labour and reap the profits. That is much easier if less honest than a diligent tilling of the soil. His own country is fruitful enough if he would but get ample assistance to exploit it.

Centenary of Bright.

On the occasion of the centenary of the birth of John Bright on Thursday there would be paid many tributes to the memory of that great statesman and orator from all sides and parties and not the least from parties and causes which he strenuously opposed. Hardly twenty-three years have elapsed since his death and the time when he wielded such powerful influence that Viscount Morley does not exaggerate when he applies to him what was said of the great American statesman, Daniel Webster, "every word from him seemed to weigh a pound." But the change that has come over English politics during this comparatively brief period is very great, in some respects so fundamental that Bright with all his love of reform would find it very hard to sympathise with the change. He had been the foremost among the educators of the wage-earning classes and had powerfully helped them to acquire political power which demands great self-control and sobriety in its use and exercise. These classes have already turned to other masters under whom, as has been well said, in a weighty study of Bright's career, they have unlearned some of the lessons that he tried so hard to teach them. As an ardent advocate of the doctrine of individual freedom and non-interference by the State, it is not hard to imagine that he would have scant sympathy with the socialist spirit which pervades most of our recent labour and other legislation, and still less with the manner the labouring classes are using the power, which he was foremost in putting in their hands, to their own selfish ends, regardless of the other interests concerned and the welfare of the State. So averse was he to legislation which even savoured of interference with industry that at almost the outset of his career he vehemently opposed the late Lord Shaftesbury's agitation to reduce the labour of operatives to ten hours, simply because he strongly felt that workmen and employers should be left entirely free to regulate their mutual relations without any compulsion from the State. Non-interference with trade, too, formed a cardinal principle with Bright, and he first came into prominent notice by his hard but successful fight against the Corn Laws with his intimate friend, Cobden. But this principle also, on which England's prosperity was once held to depend, has gone out of fashion, and Tariff Reform is now seeking to undo the work of Bright and Cobden and what was called their Manchester School of Economics. It is somewhat of an irony of fate that in the struggle against free trade and the principle so dear to Bright's heart, the lead should have been taken by his own life-long political colleague, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. With regard to Ireland, Bright, as is well-known, was strongly opposed to Home Rule, and separated from his political chief for whom he had the greatest regard, Gladstone, in order to avert the disaster in which the grant of Home Rule to Ireland would in his opinion involve the Empire.

For the Empire indeed Bright had shown an enthusiasm throughout his career and in all his speeches and writings he shewed himself somewhat of a Little Englander. But in the Home Rule controversy, especially when Gladstone seriously proposed to grant a separate Parliament to Ireland in 1886, he felt the danger of disruption acutely and threw his whole weight on the other side. It was Bright's opposition that mainly decided the fate of Gladstone's Bill. We are now again almost fact to face with the same question and the Home Rule fight will be as strenuously fought as in Bright's days. But the Unionists will not have Bright's great influence on their side, though they want such support badly at the present juncture when there is no commanding will among them. His influence especially as an orator was wonderful, and only less than that of his great contemporary, Gladstone. As was finely said of him at the time of his death: "It was often observed that he had something of the Hebrew prophet about him and his style was strongly coloured with the characteristics of the prophetic books—the solemn appeal to the inborn sense of duty and the tribunal of conscience, the stern rebuke of levity and vanity, the grave accents of righteous indignation, the terrible chastisement of bitter irony or mocking scorn. The leonine aspect of the orater, his striking features, set most commonly in an expression of Puritanic severity and even sadness, softened, however, by an occasional gleam of humour in the eye or touch of pathos about the mouth, rivetted the attention before he rose to speak." He was from all accounts a magnificent orator and some of his masterpieces rank among the highest efforts of English eloquence.

Severe Australian Shipping Bill.

The Commonwealth of Australia has for a long time been endeavouring to push through a shipping Bill, which was so framed as to bear somewhat severely on tonnage of British and other nationalities, and the delay in passing it into law has largely been due to protracted negotiations between the Australian Government and the Board of Trade. The Bill seeks to regulate all shipping in Australian waters irrespective of nationality, but now after its third introduction many of the objections, which have been made against it have been more or less entirely removed, and according to a well-informed correspondent in London, it is likely soon to become law. As will be seen, however, the Australian Government is adopting a firm attitude on the subject of outstanding points and the Bill, in its final form is unlikely to be at all to the taste of British shipowners. At the instance of ship-owners' organisations in the United Kingdom, no fewer than forty-two suggestions were made by the Board of Trade, and of these twenty-two have been adopted, twelve have formed the bases of compromise, four have not been pressed, while four are still the subject of negotiation. One of the clauses of the Bill, which is at present under consideration by the Federal Parliament, prohibits the recognition of an officer's certificate which has been cancelled in Australia, but returned by the Board of Trade. Objection is taken to it on the ground that it is a limitation of a power expressly given by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, one of the sections of which provides a speedy remedy in cases where a certificate has been dealt with by a local marine board or court of inquiry and it appears from subsequent evidence that the decision was clearly wrong. The Commonwealth Government is, however, determined to enforce the prohibition, as it contends that the object of the clause is to prevent the occurrence of what might constitute a grave scandal or failure of justice. Another difficulty concerns the application of the safety provisions of the Bill to all ships, British and foreign; on this point the Federal Ministry is also unyielding, while an amendment to the effect that in so far as any regulations differ from, or are in excess of, requirements made under the Imperial Acts they should apply only to ships registered in Australia and to vessels engaged in the coasting trade, has also been rejected. Notwithstanding these differences, however, it is not expected that any further obstacles will be placed in the way of the measure, news which British shipping firms who run to Australia, will receive with anything but pleasure.

The P. and O. Company's s. s., "Salsette", with the homeward mail of the 11th instant, arrived at Aden, at 2 p. m., on Wednesday.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Moultan" with the outward mails of the 10th instant, passed Suez, at 10-30 p.m., on Thursday.

A new cantonment for Gurkhas has been opened at Takdah in Darjeeling.

The South India Chamber of Commerce will present an address of welcome to the Governor of Madras on the 25th instant.

During the week ending November 14th, there were no removals from the Bombay Government Opium Warehouse. In the same period 78 1-2 chests were imported into Bombay from Indore.

Mr. H. D. Robertson has handed over charge of the office of Inspector-General of Police in Madras, to Mr. D. W. G. Cowie, the permanent incumbent, and will proceed on a year's leave preparatory to retirement after a connection with the Madras Police Department for 33 years.

It appears to H. E. the Governor in Council that the conduct of the inhabitants of the towns of Ilkal and Kerur in the Bijapur District, renders it expedient to employ additional police in the said towns for a further period of one year.

The following Marathi pamphlets have been prescribed:—"Deshabhakti Shikshan" (i. e., "Education in Patriotism"), printed at Sangli; "Sinhagadcha Powada" (i. e., "Ballad of Sinhagad"), printed at Bombay; "Sinhagadcha Powada" (i. e., "Ballad of Sinhagad"), printed at Bombay; "Shri Baji Deshpande Yancha Powada" (i. e., "Ballad of Shri Baji Deshpande"), printed at Bombay; and "Vijapurchya Addilshahicha Shevat athava Shri Shivaraya Chhatrapatinchin Adbhut Karasthanen" (i. e. "The end of the Addilshahi (Dynasty) of Bijapur or the wonderful intrigues of Shri Shivaraya Chhatrapati"), printed at Poona.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay, during the week ending November 11th, was 583, giving a death-rate of 31·00 per annum per thousand as against 31·64, the corresponding period of last year, and 31·53, the average over the past five years. Of the total number 82 died from fevers; 6, plague; 2, small-pox; 1, cholera; 3, leprosy; 34, phthisis; 31, diseases of the nervous system; 148, affections of the respiratory organs; 44, diarrhœa; 12, dysentery; 43, still-born; 96, old age and debility; and 23, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 17; Brahmin, 5; Lingast, 3; Bhattis, 9; Hindu of other caste, 278; Hindu low caste, 55; Musalman, 150; Parsi, 18; Jew, 5; Native Christian, 22; Eurasian 2; European, 7. and Negro-African, 2. The total number of births was 473 as against 450, for the corresponding period of last year, and 431, the average over the past five years.

INDIA AND THE DURBAR.

IV.

INTERESTING PERSONALITIES AT THE DURBAR.

BY

COL. SIR T. H. HOLDICH, K.C.M.G.

Some time ago there was to be found in one of the Bond Street galleries a really useful exhibition of pictures which included many portraits of the leading native Chiefs of India. It was a useful exhibition, for there might be studied not only the distinctive, and often distinguished, features of many of India's great native aristocracy, but also the many fashions in head dress whereby one might discriminate between Rajput and Mahratta, Dogra, Sikh, and Mahomedan.

It is chiefly to this matter of head dress that future generations in this country will have to trust for their recognition of Indian visitors. Already the tight garments of British manhood are adopted by many of the Indian students in London, and the only recognisable exception is to be found in their head gear, which for the present, at any rate, they seem disposed to retain in the Indian form of a "puggree"—or turban. May they never drop it! It is infinitely more dignified and more becoming to a swarthy complexion than any "bowler" or "tile" that was ever evolved in a West-end shop. Whilst certain aristocratic native visitors of ours add greatly to the interest of the public functions in which the figure so conspicuously, there are not many people in the crowd who know anything of their political position, their relations with the British Government, or of their past history. It is surprising even if their names are known and their individuality recognised. Still less could any man in the street tell you from what part of India they come, what is the nature of the country they govern, or indeed why they are in England at all, unless it is to swell the triumph of some Imperial assembly. The very last thing probably that would occur to him is that these men are actual Home rulers in India, and that it is just because they are Home rulers and within the limits of their own courts and kingdoms are paramount, that they enjoy the distinction of being royal guests, and bring with them their grand air of Oriental chiefship and of more than equality with the highest in the land.

RULERS OF NATIVE STATES.

The political horizon of India extends a very long way beyond India itself. It reaches from the Gulf of Oman to the Mekong river of Siam, and from the Pamirs to British Burma; and within this huge area is the India that we know, consisting of British India (painted red on the maps) and the Native States. These latter enjoy such advantages as may be found in Home rule, under the sovereignty of the King, which is exercised in all the larger ones (175 in number) by the supreme Government, and in the smaller ones (about 500) by Provincial Governments. In all native States, the courts of justice are under its ruler, but no ruler can make war, or open negotiations with a foreign power, or undertake important legislation without the consent of the British Government. Consequently no ruler is really independent. It has taken a century and a half to evolve this form of British protectorate. It has grown up gradually since the Moghul Empire collapsed in 1759; and the whole history of it, from the "ring fence" policy with which the British hoped to hedge themselves about during the first period of their connexion with the Native States, till now, is a record for all time in the gradual evolution of the most successful form of administration for an alien country that the world has ever seen. As a matter of historical fact it was sheer necessity which drove the East India Company from point to point, and compelled a constant alteration of its plans. At the outset a strict policy of non-intervention was followed, but it had perforce to give place, first to a policy of "subordinate isolation," and then to "alliance and co-operation," and it was more or less at this point that we found it when the British Government finally assumed Imperial authority over all India.

DESCENDANTS OF THE SUN AND MOON.

The total area of the Native States which is, roughly, about half of India (plus Burma) is out of all proportion to the number of its inhabitants, which is not much more than one-fourth the total population of India. But whilst these native States include all sorts of country, good and bad, there is nowhere amongst them any district so highly developed agriculturally as the United Provinces of Northern India or of lower Bengal, and it is in these districts that the density of population is greatest. Up in the north the greater part of the Himalayan area is occupied by Native States: and some of these small Rajput Chiefships—these little principalities of rugged forest-clad hillside—are just the oldest of all, dating back to days anterior to the Moghuls. It is because Nipal takes up such a large space in the Himalayas, that we know so little about these bulwarks of India; but Nipal is modern (like most of the Native States of the plains) and only rose to significance with the success of the Gurkhas in 1769. Kashmir with its lovely outspread of snow-capped mountain and lake studded plain—where the tints of golden autumn colour an enchanted river—is even more modern. Practicallly we gave Kashmir away during the stress of the Sikh wars. A Dogra chief rules there now over a people that are half Moslem, half Hindu, and wholly saturated with superstition amidst the relics of a Buddhist kingdom. Then there are the Punjab States (just to mention one or two of them) Kapurthala and Patiala, better known to Englishmen generally than greater states in the peninsula by reason of the popularity of their chiefs and the place they hold in English society. The fighting qualities of the Sikhs of the Punjab lend great significance to the geographical position of their States. Of the many Rajput States governed by the proudest of the old Hindu dynasties, old as the hills, claiming descent from the sun and the moon, and boasting a nebulous but fascinating history, no more can be said than that they cover some of the widest wastes of sand in Asia. Rajputana forms the sand bulwark of the Indian peninsula against aggression from the north-west. Udipur, Jeypur, Jodhpur and Bikanir, are states in the Rajputana division, which have upheld their political existence through centuries of war. Of these, Udaipur claims a proud precedence.

WHEN CASTE WAS OVERCOME.

The Central states are nearly all modern relics of the Mahratta wars, when men of forceful character made their way to the front regardless of the trammels of caste there are many of them (Gwalior and Holkar being the chief) and their very multitude indicates the volcanic nature of the upheaval which split Central India to pieces under the welter of Mahratta anarchy. The Chief of Gwalior, gallant gentleman though he is, is of the caste that carries the master's slippers; Holkar who is never weary of asserting his dignity and rank, and cannot even visit a reccecourse without having one side of it all to himself, is a pipe or hookah bearer. In Bombay small native States are innumerable (there are 354 of them, to be exact) their multiplicity being due to the length of time during which chaos was dominant in that part of India, whilst anarchy was yet tolerated by the British in order to avoid responsibility. They are all modern and mostly Mahratta, founded in the general scramble for power which took place in the middle of the 18th century. Those two magnificent Mahomedan States, Hyderabad and Mysore, are also of Mahratta origin, but they were partially independent when British supremacy was established. There are just a few chiefships of very ancient origin, as, for instance, the Naga ruler of Manipur. Kuch Behar, too, is a fragment of an historic principality; but the vast majority of them were not only confirmed in position by British power, but have maintained that portion ever since by grace of the same support. In order to meet the changes in modern warfare which may at any time in India demand the mobilization and despatch of a large army to the north-western frontier, a new military system has been devised which secures the co-operation of the native states whilst it abolishes the old system of Subsidiary (i. e. British) and Contingent (i. e. native states') forces. Several of the states in Rajputana, Central India, and the Punjab, as well as Kashmir, Hyderabad, and Mysore, maintain Imperial Service troops, which now number about 18,000 men. This troops belong absolutely to the States in which they are raised, but they are available for Imperial Service when placed at the disposal of the British Government, and they are subject to regular inspection by British officers. These forces are kept on the whole in a state of excellent efficiency, and they form an important factor in all schemes of Imperial defence.

THE BARRIER BETWEEN EAST AND WEST.

Such, broadly, are the conditions under which a great part of India is ruled and governed. Each state, of course, has its political adviser, who is responsible for keeping the supreme Government informed on all important matters with which his particular state may be concerned, but he does not interfere in domestic matters, and he often finds himself resting on a most rocky bed. Those gallant Indian gentlemen of high degree whom we meet in London on occasions of Jubilee and Coronation, some of whom indeed we have grown accustomed to meet at all summer social functions, are either chiefs or at least nobles, of these native states. They are certainly, as a rule, both gentlemen and sportsmen. Such well-known figures in society as Patiala or Ranjitsinhji are as familiar to us as our own leaders in camp and field. We are witched with their feats of horsemanship, and their skill at polo, cricket or on the moors. They have become accustomed by degrees to our English ways, and it might be difficult to recognise the fact that whilst they are undoubtedly with us (and often shew a remarkable predilection for England) they are not "of" us; and so long as East is East and West is West they cannot be. And there has often arisen in the minds of some of the wisest of our Indian administrators a doubt whether their initiation into the field of English sport and English life which almost inevitably appeals strongly to the chivalrous and sport loving side of Indian nature, is quite right or useful, in view of the responsibilities which will lie on the shoulders of these same gentlemen when they take up the burden of states to which they have been born; and, within the precincts of their own courts, they have to deal with the horde of their own Oriental environment. Are they the better for it? Are they moulded in such heroic frame that shedding all that has been to them the delight of existence, the shouts and plaudits of the crowd at Lords; the sweet pleasures of clean hitting at Ranelagh, the frank social gatherings on the race course and the softer pleasures of the English ball room, they can come refreshed like giants to deal with the sordid (yet more important) details of sweltering Hindu administration?

AN INDIAN ETON.

In short, we may ask, does the moral atmosphere of England strengthen them for the game (as Ranjitsinhji put it) which they have to play at their own home? So strong has been the doubt on this point that an Indian Eton has been established already where Indian nobles can have their sons educated according to the best traditions of English education, but were they never can lose touch with those whose interests it is for them hereafter to safeguard. Perhaps we shall see less of Indian noblemen in the field of sport hereafter,—and undoubtedly the loss will be ours. It is very necessary to guard against a gradually prevailing notion that because, within the limits of a small ring, the Englishman meets the native on level terms, and the two shake hands as equals, that this is the commencement of an era of fraternity and equality between the races. This is a matter with which we English have really little to say. We do not decide these questions of race affinity. Somewhere long ago in the back centuries of the world's hazy history, it was decreed that the Hindu native of India should live his own life in his own appointed caste, admitting no outsider (black or white) to the intimacy of his domestic hearth, and absolutely spurning the notion of equality with any but his own fraternity. The amount of impression that we with our fussy material developments, have made on Indian caste (though we talk a good deal about it) is really not equal to the dent of a leaden bullet on the steel skin of a Dreadnought. Undoubtedly it is a dent, but it will take ages to widen it to a serious wound. Perchance in the long future when we have flying omnibuses in London, and trousered sheprophets in Parliament, we may hear of an English gentlemen squatting on the ground and eating rice with his fingers, while he bandies courtesies with his dusky hostess in her Hindu home. Or we may have swarthy gentlemen in approved mixed bathing attire disporting themselves with English ladies in the summer sea, but may I not live to see it?.

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RUSSIAN ACTION IN PERSIA.

DESPATCH OF ADDITIONAL TROOPS.

Demand for Limitation of Mr. Shuster's Powers.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 15.

According to information received from Russian sources, the ultimatum, which Russia presented to Persia, expired on Monday night.

Russia is despatching another battalion to Tabriz, also failing satisfaction, two hundred Cossacks to Astrabad, to reinforce the consular guard. Russia has also sent troops to the provinces of Gilam and Talish where, Russia asserts, Persia is unable to maintain order.

The statement adds that any Russian expedition goes to secure peace and maintain order, not for the purpose of occupation in the broad sense of the word.

The following corrected version of a message from St. Petersburg to the *Daily News* has been received :—

A message from St. Petersburg to the *Daily News* states that as soon as a responsible ministry is formed at Teheran, M. Poklevsky-Kozell, Russian Minister in Teheran, will present a despatch to the Persian Government declaring that the practical exercise of any authority by Mr. Shuster in the Russian zone, will be regarded as an unfriendly act.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 16.

It is authoritatively stated that unless the Persian Government completely satisfies the demands, contained in the Russian note, troops will be sent to Kazvin.

THE PERSIA SOCIETY.

Lord Curzon at Inaugural Banquet.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

The inaugural banquet of the Persia Society was held last evening, Lord Lamington presiding. The Persian Minister, Lord Curzon, Mr. Ameer Ali, and a number of Anglo-Persians were present.

Lord Lamington proposed the toast of the Shah.

The Persian Minister, replying, said that the chief aim of the Society was the promotion of sympathy between England and Persia.

Mr. Ameer Ali proposed the guests. He said that Mahomedans, and particularly Indians were especially interested in Persia. He, therefore, hoped that the people of Britain would redouble their interest in the regeneration of Persia.

Lord Curzon, replying, recalled the great past of Persia, which was still capable, under favourable circumstances, of reproducing that past. He dwelt on the strength of the national spirit in Persia, which was still working towards the realisation of an independent, autonomous Government. The people of Persia were loyal to the new regime : therefore it was our duty to encourage this spirit by every means in our power. He felt most deeply the position of the Persian Government, in the present extraordinary difficulties. Speaking of the Russian ultimatum, he remarked that Persian statesmen may have been over-sensitive, but the diplomacy of the Powers was not altogether wise. It was for Persia to work out her own salvation, but the first condition that Persia wanted was tranquility and confidence. He, therefore, watched with the warmest sympathy the efforts to reorganise Persian finance. If it was a belief that there was any hostility in England against Persia, such a belief was most mistaken. A constitution and a strong native Government in Persia was the one thing that all Englishmen desired. The Mahomedan countries of the world were fully entitled to the benefits of the law of nations, and with them treaties ought to be kept. When they sought their own salvation, we ought to give them all assistance. The loyalty and contentment of the Moslems, Lord Curzon concluded, was one of the strongest things of our rule in India ; so he would like the Moslems of the world, with none of whom we ought to have more sympathy than with Persia, to feel that in England they had their truest friend, who was prepared to make every effort, and to make sacrifices on their behalf.

NEW CATHEDRAL FOR COLOMBO.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

An enthusiastic meeting was held to-day in support of an appeal for funds for a new cathedral at Colombo. The Bishop of Calcutta presided.

The Bishop of Colombo announced that he had received, last week, a promise of Rs. 10,000, and possibly Rs. 15,000. The architect would proceed to Ceylon in the middle of January to study the site and the style of Kandian architecture, with a view to embodying Kandian characteristics in the designs.

INDIAN FACTORY ACT.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Mr. Snowden asked to-day in the House of Commons, whether inspectors had been appointed under the new Factory Act, and how many Indians had been appointed.

Mr. Montagu replied that the question of strengthening the inspection staff was engaging the attention of the Government of India, but no proposals had yet been received.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Mr. Runciman announced in the House of Commons that he was communicating with the India Office with a view to the appointment of a commision of four experts, of whom two would be appointed by the Government of India, to visit India and investigate the characteristics and etiology of foot and mouth disease, the means whereby it was spread, and the question of a practicable preventive.

NAVAL OFFICER DROWNED.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Commander Bois, of the battleship "St. Vincent," was washed overboard, while the ship was on her way to Berehaven, and drowned.

THE CHINESE REBELLION.

United States Preparing to Land Troops.

REIGN OF TERROR AT NANKING

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.

Transports are being held in readiness at Manila, presumably to carry troops to China. There is a large body ready to move at twenty-four hours' notice.

A message to the *New York World* from Washington, says that at the first indication that foreigners need protection, the United States will interfere in China. She is ready to land ten thousand soldiers and anchor the whole Atlantic Fleet in Chinese waters.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 16.

A reign of terror exists at Nanking. The massacre of the Chinese, who have cut off their pigtails continues.

An English missionary visited General Chang with a view to obtaining the suspension of hostilities. General Chang refused to listen, and declared that he intended to lead twenty thousand troops to Chiukaing, Soochow and Shanghai to regain them.

Nearly all the foreigners have left Nanking.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.

The State Deparment has practically decided to send a regiment from Manila to Chingwantao, to perform international duty under the Boxer Treaty, maintaining communication between Peking and the sea. It is pointed out that America has no designs on Chinese territory.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 16.

The situation at Nanking is a remarkable one. General Chang, an energetic and courageous soldier, is at the head of 20,000 devoted troops and refuses to listen to the suggestions of a compromise, being determined to fight for the Throne while respecting foreigners.

The distress in the Yangtse Valley due to the rebellion and following on the floods is most bitter.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 16.

A correspondent from Bhamo who was at Tengyett at the time of the revolutinary rising on 27th October writes :—Foreign drilled soldiers were almost daily engaged in manœuvres and sham fights for months before the outbreak. On October 27th after 9 p.m. the old soldiers shot their Colonel and the new soldiers their Chief Officers. The combined troops then attacked the Yamen in the city and shot Col. Chang and others. They then looted the place and Yamens of the Taotai and the Tingi. Prisoners were released from the jail, the telegraph office was occupied, communication cut off, and volleys were fired all night. People had anxious time in anticipation of an attack at any moment, but about two o'clock in the morning the soldiers assured them of the safety of foreigners and guards were posted at the Consulate and the Customs Commissioner's place. In the morning Chang Wen Kwon was elected leader of the revolutionary party. He proclaimed the safety and protection of foreigners and others except the Imperial officers, and advised the residents to resume business. They would replace the Manchu Dynasty by Representative Government. People generally favour the revolutionary movement and recruits are being provided by villages and the uniform of Japanese pattern has been discarded. The rumour of the Taotai's womenfolk being thrown into wells is incorrect, for they and the King escaped to Bhamo. The outlook is so grave that there is a great exodus from the town and villages. Many are going to Burma. The city looks deserted and the market is closed.

Bhamo is said to be overcrowded with refugees who are being prevented from returning by such stories as mutiny of Indian soldiers at Bhamo.

THE MOROCCO AGREEMENT

France Agreeable to Germano-Spanish Arrangements.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BERLIN, Nov. 16.

An additional clause in the Franco-German Treaty on Morocco provides that in the event of Germany desiring to acquire Spanish Guinea and the islands of Corisco and Elobey, France will waive, in favour of Germany, her rights of preemption under the Franco-Spanish treaty of 1900.

Germany in return renounces participation in the eventual special Franco-Spanish agreements on the subject of Morocco.

PARIS, Nov. 16.

Great Britain and Russia have assented to the recent treaty concluded between France and Germany on the subject of Morocco.

THE INSURANCE BILL.

Amendments Secured for Ireland.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

The Irish Nationalists have issued a statement showing the amendments they have secured in the Insurance Bill, including a separate Irish fund and administration.

The contribution of the employer and the worker is 5½d. instead of 7d. as in England, while the State contribution is unchanged. Where wages are less than 9s., the State will pay another penny weekly.

A sickness benefit will be paid in addition to the maternity benefit.

STRANDING OF A CRUISER.

Reprimand for a Duke's Son.

HALIFAX, Nov. 16.

A court-martial convened in connection with the stranding of the cruiser "Niobe," on Cape Sable in July, reprimanded the officer of the watch, Lord Alastair Graham.

POWDER MANUFUCTURE IN FRANCE.

Rigorous Control Proposed.

PARIS, Nov. 16.

The Government has introduced a Bill for the rigorous control of the manufacture of powder.

GAMBLING IN THE MALAY STATES.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Replying to a question to-day by Sir John Roberts, as to the views of His Majesty's Government regarding the desirability of suppressing gambling in the Malay States, Mr. Harcourt said that total prohibition was impracticable, but no suitable opportunity of restricting the area, in which gambling was permitted, had been or would be neglected.

BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

Sir Edward Grey to Make Full Statement.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, Nov. 15.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Goldman put a series of pointed questions on the subject of Anglo-German relations.

Mr. Asquith, in reply, said that the questions covered matters of gravity and delicacy, with which it would be impossible to deal adequately at question time. Sir Edward Grey would make a full statement during the debate on the Foreign Office estimates next week.

THE MINERS' QUESTION.

Amicable Settlement Expected.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

The Miners' Conference has decided against taking an immediate ballot on the question of a strike. There will be no ballot until the conciliation boards have received a report from the employers on the subject of a minimum wage.

It is considered likely that an amicable settlement will be reached.

ART TREASURES STOLEN.

German Picture Gallery Rifled.

MUNICH, Nov. 16.

Twenty-two pictures have been cut from their frames and stolen from the historic picture gallery at Chateau Schleissheim. The thefts were committed at night. Up to the present no trace has been discovered of the thieves.

THE BANK OF BURMA.

Shareholders' Prospects Not Bright.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BURMA, Nov. 16.

Much anxiety prevails among the depositors in the Bank of Burma here. It is practically impossible to ascertain the exact financial position of the Bank. From a general survey of the Bank's accounts, the prospects of the shareholders do not appear to be very bright. It appears that the greater portion of the deposits was made in India, not less than fifty lakhs of rupees in Bombay, and the remainder in Madras and Calcutta. It is not known exactly what is the amount of money deposited in Calcutta, but it appears that a large portion of the total deposits represent money placed in the Bank in India. There is very little or only a fractional amount of deposits from Burma itself.

As regards the transactions of the Bank of Burma with the Bank of Bengal, the latter bank is in no way a loser. A sum of Rs. 4,50,000 is due to the Bank of Bengal and is covered by Rs. 5,10,000 in 3 1-2 per cent Government securities, which the Bank of Bengal holds at market value. Yesterday the securities amounted to Rs. 4,97,500.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 16.

It is stated that the members of Marwar community principally those engaged in the timber trade with Burma had Rs. 1,20,000 deposited with with the Bank of Burma.

COUNTERFEIT COINS.

Apparatus Found at Khordah.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 16.

Mr. Peterson, Sessions Judge at Alipore, is engaged in trying a case in which one Nundo Nongal is charged with making counterfeit coins. It appears that sometime ago a man, named Kali Charan Mittra, was convicted by the sub-divisional officer at Barasat, and sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment for passing counterfeit coins in the Deygonga Bazar. From information supplied by Kali Charan, who stated that he was only an agent, the Barasat police raided the house occupied by the accused in a secluded part of the country at Khordah. The search that followed brought to light a large number of small coins in various stages of manufacture together with a large and complete apparatus, in fact a miniature mint, consisting of moulds, dies, crucibles, etc. The accused, with two others who have absconded, was a resident of Hughli. It is alleged that they rented the house at Khordah and started to manufacture rupees, eight-anns, four-anna and two-anna pieces. They had agents scattered thoughout the country at different centres, who, for commission, circulated the base coins.

The trial is proceeding.

THE ASHE MURDER CASE.

Defence of the Second Accused.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 16.

When the Special Tribunal re-assembled this morning Mr. Prakasam continued to address the court on behalf of the 2nd accused. He passed on from the question of corroboration of the approver's evidence to the evidence with regard to meetings held in Travancore territory. He commented upon the evidence of the approver Ramasawmy with regard to the presence of the 2nd accused and others at these meetings and as to what transpired at them, observing that the story told by the approver was, on the face of it, a most improbable one. After analysing the evidence of the approver and pointing out the inherent improbabilities in his story with regard to meetings held at Ponalur and Shencottah Mr. Adam had addressed the Court with regard to the evidence of alibi set up by the 1st accused and if that evidence was accepted by their Lordships then the whole case fell to the ground because Nilakantam was a man who was supposed to have lectured, to have administered the oath, and to have done all that was described at these meetings, and if the 1st accused was not there how could the 2nd accused who was said to be a disciple of the 1st accused be present. This showed that the whole story told by the approver, Ramaswamy, was absolutely unfounded.

In the final of the 8th Division, Durbar Football Tournament, the R. G. A, Brigade, Calcutta, beat H. L. I. by one goal to love.

THEIR MAJESTIES' VOYAGE.

Visit from Sultan's Son at Port Said.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 15.

The Sultan is sending a special mission, headed by his eldest son, Zia-ed-Din, to Port Said to greet Their Majesties.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 16.

The Indian papers in Calcutta publish reports received from different places in Eastern Bengal that the forthcoming Coronation celebrations are being utilized by some unscrupulous persons as opportunities for obtaining money from the ignorant village folk. It is said that in many places village Panchayets are busy collecting subscriptions in the name of the authorities and thus are practically levying a rate upon the illiterate peasants.

At a conference recently held at Dacca of the representatives of the local bodies of Eastern Bengal and Assam it was decided to present a joint address to Their Majesties from the municipalities and district boards of Eastern Bengal and Assam. The address will be printed on vellum. At the meeting, the question of the design and cost of the casket was considered. It is resolved that in obedience to the wishes of His Imperial Majesty the design of a casket costing Rs. 1,200 be approved. Pictures of any monument or building in the headquarter towns of the five divisions of the province will be placed on the panels of the casket.

CHESS TOURNAMENT.

A Chess Tournament for the Championship of India will be held as published in the advertisement column at the Dewanji House Chess Club, Calcutta, during their Majesties' presence in the Metropolis under the Presidentship of Col. T. A. Harrison, I. A., Comptroller of Military Accounts.

The games will be played in the English style and according to the rules prescribed by the Committee of the tournament.

In this tournament every player will have two chances for a prize. As Chess competitions are very rare in India, it is hoped that in view of the large prizes offered, the best players might be induced to take part in the tournament and make it a success.

Those desirous of taking part in or co-operating with the organizers of the tournament may communicate with the Secretary at No. 3 Hidaram Banerjee's Lane, Calcutta.

CHOLERA ON NEPAL FRONTIER.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 16.

The recent outbreak of cholera in the eastern part of the United Provinces is stated to have naturally caused some anxiety in Nepal, as the spread of the disease across the borders of that State might have hindered the preparations for the King Emperor's shooting trip. The epidemic seems to be dying out and it is unlikely now that Nepal will be affected. The Durbar authorities have taken the greatest precautions to prevent any cases of cholera being imported into the country and the sanitary arrangements in the camping areas will be of a most elaborate kind.

MYSORE REPRESENTATIVES.

BANGALORE, Nov. 16.

The Dewan of Mysore and his two Secretaries, the General Secretary to Government, the Chief Engineer and the Inspector-General of Police left for Delhi via Poona last night. The Senior Counsellor left this morning. A special train conveying the Mysore Palace carriages, horses and motor-cars and camp kit left last night. The Maharaja's party, which leaves on the 27th instant, will include Mr. and Mrs. Stanly Ismay and Mr. and Mrs Sparkes. The Residency party will start on the same day. Major Graeme, Cameron Highlanders, is going as an Extra A.-D.-C to the King, and Mrs. Graeme, Dr. Morris Travers, Director of the Indian Institute of Science, and Mrs. Travers leave on the 26th instant as guests of the Government of India.

RAJKOT, Nov. 16.

As a fitting commemoration of the Coronation of King George a grand fair will be held at Jasdan from the 8th to the 12th December under the auspices of the Jasdan State when, by way of encouragement, it has been decided not to impose any Customs duty on goods that will be imported for sale at the fair. A Durbar will be held at Dhrangadhra by the officer in charge of the State and a meeting will be held by the local officers in District towns and villages when the Proclamation will be read, portraits of Their Majesties will be exhibited, and a salute of 101 guns will be fired. Two scholarships will be established each of a value of Rs 10, to be named Imperial Coronation Scholarships and to be awarded to students of "Sir Ajitsinhji High School" intending to prosecute their further studies in any of the University colleges. New operation rooms will be added to the Prince of Wales Hospital and will be equipped with all modern requisites, and will be styled the "Coronation Operation Hall"

The Delhi Camp of the Maharajah Saheb of Bhavnagar has been completed. A special train conveying the advance party of followers has been despatched this week. The Maharajah Saheb will start by a special train on 30th to go to Delhi when the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar and the Principal of the Rajkumar College will join him at the Wadhwan Station.

A meeting of the leading gentlemen of the Rajkot Civil Station will be held at the bungalow of Mr. S. N. Pandit, a prominent member of the local bar at 5.30 p.m. on the 19th instant, to hold deliberations as to how the Coronation of His Majesty the King-Emperor should be celebrated here.

A MODEST DURBAR SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—This being the first occasion in the history of India, on which a King of England has ever set foot on these shores, perhaps it would not be out of place for one who is loyal but impecunious to suggest that the event be honoured in a manner which would appeal most to the heart of the people similarly situated. The suggestion is that the heads of the numerous large mercantile firms in Bombay may see fit to grant all their employees a bonus of a month's pay. This boon at the present time of high prices will afford many of them an opportunity which would otherwise be denied them of participating in the various amusements that will be on when Bombay is "en fete."

The occasion being a unique one, it could not be better honoured than in this manner in the case of the individuals concerned.

The granting of bonuses every year at Christmas time is an established custom with most firms and to the heads of these, I would suggest the payment being made at the end of this month instead of at the usual time.

I trust that this appeal to the liberality of the heads of firms will not be in vain, but that it will meet with a ready response.—Yours, &c.,

LOYAL BUT IMPECUNIOUS.

MEDICAL REGISTRATION ACT.

Agitaion against the Proposal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, Nov. 16.

A meeting of the native physicians was held here yesterday to hold deliberations in respect of sending a telegram expressing their strong sympathy with the objects of the great conference of the Presidency physicians which is to meet at Bombay to-morrow for the purpose of taking measures to make representation to the Government against the passing of the proposed Medical Registration Act.

THE ABOR EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 16.

The General Officer Commanding telegraphs from Menging, November 14th, that heavy rain seriously interfered with road making on that day. They weather shows no sign of improvement, the health of the troops is good.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 27.

LONDON.

We have had a week of exceptionally warm, muggy weather, with some misty mornings, some rain, and some bright but fitful sunshine, whilst in the country it has been really delightfully pleasant. London is surprisingly full for the time of year. I suppose because so many of the well-known people who are going out to India for the Durbar are up here for shopping and business prior to their departure. A good many seem to be leaving every day. For instance, the 7th Hussars started last week in the "Plassey," taking with them some great favourites. Captain Malcolm Bowet-Lyon is another departure for the East, and Cora Lady Strafford and her husband Mr. Kennard, who were entertaining the King at Houghton Hall on Monday, for a shoot over their preserves, are leaving shortly for India, as also are Lord Harris, who was at one time Governor at Bombay, and Lord Alington, whose sister Lady Hardinge is, you know, the wife of the Viceroy. Others who will soon be eastward bound are General Sir Hugh and Lady McCalmont, as their son and heir, Mr. Dermot McCalmont is one of the young officers belonging to the 7th Hussars who sailed for India this week, and Mrs. Jopling-Rowe, the clever and well-known portrait-painter, is off this week to Egypt, where she will stay a few weeks before going on to India. Lady Kitty Vincent, Lady Angela Campbell, and Sir Charles and Lady Friswell are others who started off this week overland to take the P. and O. from Marseilles to Bombay. I have heard a new word used. Are you Durbaring? Well I hope all those who are Durbaring will have a right royal time, it ought to bring money and a certain amount of trade to India, for I suppose that each one will bring back something, however trifling, as a souvenir. Whilst talking of the Durbar, I may as well tell you something of the yacht that is to carry Their Majesties.

H. M. S. "MEDINA."

H.M.S. Medina, the new liner of the P. and O. Company specially chartered by the Admiralty for the royal voyage to India, is almost ready for the reception of the King and Queen. In the King's apartments, blue is the dominant colour of the furnishing. In the sitting-room, the furniture is of mahogany, with a big bookcase to hold his Majesty's favourite volumes. In his sleeping apartments, the King has been content with a simple swinging cot, so suspended that the motion of the vessel is very slightly felt. Within the Queen's suit the pale green silk of the upholstery and carpets and the ivory-white panelling make a tasteful picture. Throughout the furniture is inlaid satinwood. In the sitting-room are a writing table, cabinets, occasional tables, settees, and easy chairs. A metal bedstead is fixed in the Queen's sleeping apartment; but for use in bad weather there is a swinging cot in the dressing-room. Her Majesty has a little bookcase by the side of her bedstead, with an electric reading lamp. To obviate discomfort from possible rough weather special storm cabins have been constructed for the King and Queen amidships, where the motion is less acute. These royal apartments are furnished in the same style as the others forward. The King and Queen will take their meals with the members of their suites in the splendid dining saloon. Above the saloon, with a gallery running round it, is the drawing and music room, pannelled in pale oak and charmingly furnished. In the gallery the band of the Royal Marine Artillery will play while the royal party is at dinner. Farther aft, on the promenade deck, is a cosy smoking-room.

KEEPER OF THE JEWELS.

All the members of the royal suite have their own private apartments. Lord Stamfordham, the private secretary to the King, has, in addition, an office in which he will carry out the King's business. In one cabin a conspicuous object is a heavy iron safe. This cabin is for the keeper of the jewels which the King and Queen will wear for the Durbar. Some of the jewels will be kept in the safe, but the royal crowns will probably rest in another safe within the steel bullion room of the ship. It is expected that the King will take his favourite wire-haired fox-terrier with him on the voyage. Other live stock aboard will include three cows from the Home Park at Windsor, which will provide the royal milk supply. Should the dairyman who is in charge of the cows become a victim of seasickness and be unable to look after the cows, a marine has been found aboard who says he will guarantee to milk the cows without being kicked over. When the Medina sets sail she will have aboard, in addition to the King and Queen and the royal party and household servants numbering 80, a ship's company of 580 officers and men, including the King's guard of Royal Marine Artillerymen and the band.

COMFORT.

In his diocesan charge the Bishop of London who is never at a loss for a pregnant phrase, and talks like a hammer, hitting the right nail on the head nine times out of ten spoke of the "miserable gospel of comfort" as one of the curses of the present day. The miserable gospel in question stands in no need of being preached. It is by a large portion of the community taken as a matter of course. No one tells us to study our comfort before all things but we do it all the same. "You English do love to be comfortable," said an Italian critic once, She—for the critic was a lady—was at the moment, surveying the audience at the Coliseum. Such comfortable seats as are provided at the Coliseum are unknown in any foreign theatre or music-hall.

But we could not help noticing that our Italian friend's criticism had an inflexion of contempt rather than envy. With ears made attentive by that inflexion, we could almost hear members of that vast assembly saying "We go to the Coliseum because the seats are so comfortable."

This is but a straw, but it shews which way the wind blows. Whatever happens, let us be comfortable. Schools are chosen because of their "comforts." "He seems very comfortable there," says the fond mother of her son at a preparatory school. Why did the recent great railway strike rouse an interest in the public mind which other great industrial strikes had failed to create? Was it not because it threatened to make every one thoroughly uncomfortable?

NO OLD WOMEN.

Those who think that a "woman's cause" is deleterious to the appearance of women, and has made them indifferent to the decorative side of life ought to read Mr. George Edgar's article in the "Daily Mail." Under the title, "No Old Women," the writer describes the very startling revolution which has taken place in woman's attitude towards age. Instead of giving up the game directly her decorative value in the home has depreciated, as was the case a few generations back, she now stands up to time, becomes increasingly careful of her clothes, and refuses to think of bonnet which once labelled her as old and uninteresting. "She wins her way to youth by her age, and in the end the old woman becomes the young woman, because she takes up the charming things that younger women are neglecting in their haste to be manly."

HAT PINS.

I saw a very neat little contrivance the other day for hat pins ; after putting the hat pin through the hat a small head, something like a Halma man, is pushed on. These little heads are bought separately by the dozen and fit any hat pin. They are an admirable contrivance for hat pins are dangerous. But it would appear that the prodigious pin is by no means a modern danger. The authorities of ancient Athens seem to have legislated about them, as may be seen by the following quotation from the amusing and interesting miscellany, "Pins and Pincushions," by E. D. Longman and S. Loch (Longmans.) These prodigious pins were of such size and strength that they could become dangerous and even murderous weapons in the hands of excited women, and this was actually the case when a disastrous expedition was undertaken by the Athenians. One man only returned alive to Athens, and the story goes that the wives of those who had fallen in battle were so infuriated with the unfortunate man for having escaped when their husbands had perished, that they killed him with the brooches and pins with which their dresses were fastened. This somewhat illogical conduct on the part of the Athenian women led to a different style of dress being imposed upon them which did not need these large pins."

GAIETY.

I have heard of two balls of more than ordinary interest which are to take place in the near future. One is to be given at Covent Garden about the middle of December, under the auspices of the Corps Diplomatique and M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, in particular, and will be called "The Arabian Nights Ball," for every one who goes to it will of necessity wear Oriental costume of some sort, just as every one who went to the great Shakespeare Ball was garbed as one of the characters in Shakespeare's plays. And as of late Orientalism has taken us by storm, since we have all raved over "Sumurun" "Kismet," and the Ballet "Scheherazade, we are bound to take kindly to the idea of appearing in the gorgeous colourings and lavish splendours of Eastern dress, and can draw upon the many wondrous and beautiful costumes we have lately seen for inspiration for the "Arabian Nights Ball."

The other function in prospect is a Dickens costume ball, which will take place at the Albert Hall on the eve of the one hundredth anniversary of the novelist's birth, and, of course on this occasion the dresses worn will be all those of Dickens' characters, according to the famous illustrations by Cruickshank and others. There is a Dickens Centenary Committee at 19, Tavistock Street, from whence we can obtain all the necessary information.

LACE.

From very early times lace has been woman's proudest possession, but very few really understand much about it so it is not surprising that most folk know nothing at all of the lace-maker's tools and of the old romance that clings like some faint perfume around quaint "foot-pins" and bobbins. They are love-tokens, those same old bobbins, keepsakes of a past generation, fashioned in wood, ivory, and even in metal, each with a load of gay beads, and here and there a sweetheart's name or well-known motto pricked out with infinite care and labour by loving fingers many miles away from their native land.

It is said that the laces of Buckingham and Northants owe much to the fostering care of poor ill-used Anne of Cleves, who, after her rejection by Henry thankfully betook her flouted self and "retired pay" into the rural depths of Buckingham to weave together fresh threads of interest and occupation amid the humble homes of the scattered laceworkers. Anne, in her great zeal, is supposed to have sent across to Flanders for patterns and skilled teachers, and as if to lend colour to the tale one of the two "grounds" used in Bucks lace is termed to this day "Flemish," in order to distinguish it from the more widely-made "point." Of late years bobbin hunting has become a craze. Consequently, to meet the demand, bobbins of every possible variety and shape have hastily been "faked" and dumped upon the market for the rich and unwary.

QUEEN MARY'S COLLEGE AT LAHORE.

Lady Dane Lays Foundation Stone.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 16.

The interesting ceremony of laying the foundation stone of Queen Mary's College was performed by Lady Dane this afternoon. All the elite of the town were present.

The proceedings opened with the reading of the report by Sir Protul Chandra Chatterji, President of the Managing Committee, in which he gave the history of the College. In order to commemorate the visit of the Princess of Wales, now our Gracious Queen Empress, to Lahore, some Indian ladies was attended her Purdah Party proposed to found this College named Victoria Mary Girls College in Lahore, the object being to afford education to the girls of repectable families. The possibility of putting this proposal into effect was attained by the munificence of the Chief of the Phulkian States who placed one lakh of rupees as "sarwana" at the disposal of Their Royal Highnesses, half of which was made over by the Princess of Wales and formed the nucleus for founding this College. The School was opened in December 1908 in a rented bungalow under the charge of several European and Indian mistresses. The question of a permanent habitation presented difficulties in the beginning. At last the local Government gave six acres of land in Durand Road where the school buildings are now to be erected. Cash and property in the hands of the committee stand at rupees ninety thousand and the Government of India's grant amounts to another fifty thousand. The buildings will cost a lakh and a half.

Lady Dane then laid the foundation stone by placing the marble slab bearing an inscription. Sir Louis Dane then addressed the assembly in a neat little speech in Urdu. His Honour announced that the Maharani of Patiala has paid a donation of ten thousand rupees and the Begum Sahiba of Bahawalpur also ten thousand, the Rani of Kalsia five thousand, the Rani of Jhina five thousand, while the Rani of Faridkot had promised to pay up the deficit if any. His Honour appealed to the public for another sixty thousand to maintain the efficiency of the College. He then explained that the name of the institution has been changed from Victoria Mary Girls High School to Queen Mary's College as the presence of another institution, Victoria Girls School, in the city, gave rise to confusion. His Honour read a letter from Major Wigram, Private Secretary to the Queen Empress, in which he expressed Her Imperial Majesty's consent to the naming of the School as Queen Mary's College and indicating Her Majesty's interest in the institution and good wishes for its success.

HINDU UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

Meeting at Benares.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, Nov. 16.

A public meeting of the Hindu citizens of Benares attended by about 4,000 men of all classes was held this evening at the Visseswar Theatre for explaining the objects of the Hindu University and form a district committee for raising funds. Babu Bhagwandas, Secretary, Central Hindu College, presided. Mr. G. S. Arundale in his address said that so far Benares was concerned the University was an accomplished fact, and that he believed that for India it was impossible to progress unless her education was based upon religion. He was sorry at the proposal made at the last meeting of the Senate of the Allahabad University to relegate Sanskrit to almost a second place, Sanskrit occupied the first place to every Hindu, being the language of his religion. Mr. Arundale also remarked that they wanted the Hindu University to be to the students what the mother was to her children who would imbibe the true spirit of the service and by serving the University they would serve their country. Speeches were also delivered by Pandit Kesho Deva, Prof. Telang and a poem in Urdu was read by Munshi Sankatha Prasad. A District Committee consisting of about 100 members was framed to raise funds.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Alteration in Fares.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, Nov. 16.

The East Indian Railway have notified that from January 1, 1912, the fares of all classes of tickets between Howrah and stations within a radius of 30 miles will be altered, on account of imposition in accordance with the provisions of the Calcutta Improvement Act of the Terminal Tax, as follows :—Half an anna for each single journey ticket ; one anna for each return journey ticket ; and six annas per mensem for each monthly ticket.

MALARIA CONFERENCE.

Important Gathering in Bombay.

The following is a Press communique :—

The second meeting of the General Malaria Committee commenced at the Bombay Secretariat yesterday. Over thirty members and delegates were present amongst whom were Hon'ble Mr. S. H. Butler and the Hon'ble Mr. L. C. Porter of the Educational Department. The meeting was opened by the President Surgeon-General Lukis, C.S.I., Director General, Indian Medical Service, who said:—

My first duty is the very pleasant one of welcoming you to this, our second conference. I trust that our deliberations during the next three days may lead us one step further in the direction of the goal at which we are striving, namely, the mitigation of malarial fever in this country. But before proceeding to the formal business of the day, I must first place on record my sincere regret that, owing to his untimely death, we are deprived of the valuable assistance of my friend and colleague, the late Lieutenant-Colonel Leslie. His loss will be deeply felt not only by us but by all those who are interested in the cause of sanitation in India and the Far East and I am sure that I am expressing the views of this meeting when I say that we sympathise most sincerely with his family, whose loss is so much greater than ours.

The purpose of the present meeting is to ascertain what progress has been made since we met for the first time in Simla in November last, and to make suggestions which will facilitate further advance.

With this object the agenda paper has been prepared under three chief headings, to which the discussions on each day will be strictly confined.

But, before inviting the delegates to state what has been and is being done in the different provinces, I must ask your indulgence for a short time whilst I draw attention to certain points of general interest. In the first place I wish to ask for your assistance in regard to our publication "Paludism," two numbers of which have been brought out during the last year. I think it will be admitted that "Paludism" is a very useful paper, but, gentlemen, its usefulness will not be maintained unless, in the future, we receive from officers engaged in malarial operations, far more contributions than have been received in the past. The preparation of the third number, which was issued in August last, was particularly difficult on this account ; I trust therefore that my present appeal will not be in vain.

Another matter of general interest is the recent change in the method of selecting officers to attend the malaria classes at Amritsar. Under the new arrangements it will be possible for any officer, who is seriously desirous of studying malaria, to gain admission to one of the classes, and it is hoped that ere long this will result in a large number of competent and keenly active workers being spread over the country—a result that cannot fail to bring about a great increase in our knowledge not only of malaria but of other closely allied diseases especially those of the "Leishmania" group.

Finally, brief reference must be made to the new Indian Research Fund with the aid of which we hope to carry out many investigations which hitherto for financial reasons have been outside the bounds of practical politics. The first enquiry which will be undertaken at the expense of this fund has already been commenced, namely, an enquiry into the methods by which Yellow Fever may be prevented from entering our Indian ports, and may be stamped out should it ever succeed in obtaining a footing.

THE RESEARCH FUND.

The danger of its introduction which may arise on the opening of the Panama Canal has recently engaged the serious attention of the Government of India and it has been decided, in consultation with the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to depute Major James to the endemic area by way of the route that will be followed by ships proceeding to India when the canal is opened. During his absence his duties as Secretary to this Committee and Editor of "Paludism" will be performed by Captain McKendrick, whose special knowledge of anti-malarial measures renders him especially fitted for the post.

There are two other enquiries in which we expect to obtain the assistance of the Research fund.

The first is the institution of malariometric investigations, for which work the central committee consider it desirable to have at least one worker who can devote his whole time to the development of malariometric methods and their application to the study of Indian malaria. Such a worker we hope to obtain with the assistance of Sir Ronald Ross.

The second is an enquiry into the bionomics of Anopheles, in connection with which we trust that we shall be able to secure the help of Professor Howlett.

So much for investigations to be made in the future I now turn to two very important contributions to our knowledge which have been made during the past year. The first is the publication of Dr Bentley's admirable report on the causes of the recent malarial outbreak in Bombay, which has confirmed Major Liston's original observations incriminating Neocellia Stephensi as the carrier of malaria in this city ; and which suggests that malaria can not only be reduced, but it can be absolutely eradicated from the greater part of Bombay at a cost which would amount to less than a tenth part of the loss estimated to be occasioned each year by the disease. The second contribution is a report which has just reached me from Major Christophers who was sent to investigate the causes of Malaria in the Andamans. The first thing that struck him was the remarkable fact that a large number of villages were quite free from malaria in spite of the fact that many of them were surrounded by riceland swamp or jungle, whereas others showed a considerable amount of malaria, the spleen rate varying from 25 per cent to 50 per cent Eventually it was noted that what determined the healthiness or unhealthiness of a village was its proximity to the sea. Villages near the sea were invariably malarious ; those remote from the sea healthy. Even a distance of half a mile from the sea was sufficient to ensure the endemic index being o per cent. This distribution of malaria was shown by actual measurement to be exactly coincident with the occurrence of a particular species of anopheles, namely Pseudomyzomyia Ludlowi, which appears to breed chiefly in salt swamps and brackish water, and which is undoubtedly the chief malaria carrier in the Port Blair Settlement.

Now so closely does this mosquito, on casual examination, resemble N. Rossi that, with reference to these two species, Prof. Eysel has remarked upon the folly of too nice distinctions in regard to the species of anopheles and the transmission of malaria. Yet the existence of two districts, though closely related, species of anopheles is the explanation why, in the Andamans the proximity to riceland and swamps is innocuous, provided that these are at a distance from the sea.

These observations of Bentley and Christophers show, I think, the value of investigation, and how important is the study of species when one is concerned with the spread of malaria by anopheles, but, gentlemen, they do more than this, they justify the hope that the adoption of anti-mosquito measures in India must not prove either such an expensive or impossible task as some would have us believe.

DIVISION AMONG MALARIA WORKERS.

Here I should like to say that I view with concern the tendency amongst malaria workers to divide up into two camps, namely those who advocate anti-mosquito measures and those who pin their faith on quinine prophylaxis. In this connection I would draw your attention to a speech which I made before the Imperial Malarial Conference in 1909, when after pointing out the almost insuperable difficulties connected with quinine prophylaxis as applied to a free population, I went on to say that,

be no malaria. I fully realise that in some of the hyperendemic areas mosquito destruction may be a counsel of perfection, but even there much good may be done by reducing the numbers of the special species which acts as the carrier, and, I ask you, should we halt in our activity because we cannot attain to an ideal perfection? I recognise the fact that no one method will suffice as a general anti-malarial measure: I recognise the power of each in its proper place, but I hold strongly that wherever possible anti-mosquito measures must be carried out. I also recognise the importance of preliminary investigation, but it must not be carried to extremes, the time has come for definite action on well considered and practical lines.

It must be remembered that there is a limit to the number of men available for carrying out such thorough investigations—also that such investigations occupy much time; so that, before they are completed, the acute situation may have declined and the psychological moment for action may have passed away—not to occur again until the next epidemic. I wish it to be clearly understood, therefore, that I do not think we can depend upon scientific research alone. For this opinion there are two very good reasons. In the first place I hold that, in many cases, actual operations may with advantage be carried out in conjunction with investigation. Indeed I consider that, in certain instances, the former may be the only method of investigation. We are dealing with a vast complex of factors and the elimination of one or more of these may be the only practical way of solving the problem.

THE MEN REQUIRED.

Again from the point of view of the limited resources at our disposal, as compared with the large amount of malaria with which we have to deal, I submit that if we wait until our experts have made a complete investigation of all the problems connected with the epidemiology and endemiology of the disease, there is the danger that India will remain for many years practically untouched. We require then two classes of men—the scientific expert and the practical workers—the former engaged in research and ready to aid the latter when in difficulties—and the latter trained in the taking of spleen indices and in the recognition of the commoner varieties of anopheles. It is not necessary that they should be able to dissect them. Men trained to this extent would be quite capable of mapping out the geography of an epidemic and that of the mosquito breeding places in the neighbourhood of the infected area and of noting the types of mosquito found therein; and from the data furnished by them it ought not to be difficult to ascertain the actual carrier and to work out a definite scheme of attack.

I trust, gentlemen, that no delegate will think that I wish to imply that nothing has been done in the past. This is very far from my intention: I merely wish to express my opinion that we are perhaps too much inclined to pin our faith entirely on the scientific investigator to the detriment of the practical worker, and my reason for bringing this forcibly to your notice is that we are, at the present moment, fortunately situated as regards malaria. We have narrowly escaped a year of famine, and, owing to the deficient rainfall we are justified in hoping that, unless circumstances of an unexpected nature arise, we shall not be visited by a severe epidemic of malaria during the coming year. We have, therefore, ample time in which to prepare our plan of campaign.

Only a few words and I have done. I alluded just now to the diseases allied to malaria, especially those of the "Leishmania" type. There are several points in connection with these which require further investigation.

As you are all aware, the genus Lesshmania at present comprises three species:—L Donovani—the parasite of Kala Azar. L. tropica—the parasite of oriental sore. L infantum—the parasite of infantile splenomegaly in N. Africa.

The points in connection with these, which in my opinion require further investigation, are as follows:—

THE POSSIBLE ANTAGONISM BETWEEN ORIENTAL SORE AND KALA AZAR.

So far as I am aware, the evidence in favour of this view is chiefly geographical in nature, and it appears to me that we should endeavour to obtain more accurate and scientific evidence on this point, which is one of more than academic interest, for, if the antagonism is proven, there ought to be no difficulty, on the analogy of vaccinia and variola, in utilising our knowledge and in immunising patients against attacks of Kala Azar by inoculating them with the milder disease.

THE ROLE OF THE DOMESTIC FLY AS A CARRIER OF ORIENTAL SORE.

Both Wenyon, as the result of his work in Baghdad and Row, in India, regard this insect as the carrier. On the other hand, Patton, as the result of his recent observations in Cambay, is inclined to incriminate the bed bug. Further investigation on this point are clearly necessary.

THE CARRIER OF KALA AZAR.

It is generally supposed, though it is by no means proven, that the bed bug is the carrier in this case. On the other hand, Nicolle regards the dog as the reservoir of the parasite which causes the infantile Kala Azar of North Africa, and both he and Basili have proved that the parasite is carried from dog to dog by the dog-flea, and he suggests the possibility that it may be conveyed from dog to man by the same means. So far as I know, dogs in India have not been found to be infected with L. Donovani, and I believe that all attempts to infect dogs with it have failed. but I submit that a much more extensive examination of dogs in Kala Azar districts in India would seem to be indicated. Finally, gentlemen, let us not forget the possibility of the importation of Yellow Fever into India. Major James has gone to Panama to study the methods of keeping it out of the country, but that is no reason why we should sit with folded hands waiting for its arrival. In this connection I invite your attention to the following quotation from the admirable report on the recent outbreak of that disease in West Africa, which was almost the last piece of work done by the late Sir Rubert Boyce, whose untimely death we all deplore. He says "Much more attention will require to be paid to the Stegomyia and to the fevers met with in towns where the Stegomyia is the most common mosquito. Medical officers will require to be as alert to the possibility of Yellow Fever as they are in the West Indies or in Central America. Nay more it is essential to ascertain definitely what is the prevailing mosquito of all principal centres of population, and the enquiry might at this stage with advantage be extended to other parts of the tropical empire such as India and the East Indies." This is sound advice. Think what a difference it might have made if in 1894 we had known as much about the rat-flea and plague as we now know about the Stegomyia and Yellow Fever. It behoves us therefore to be up and doing. The Central Malaria Committee has not neglected its duty in this respect: we have already more than 42 species of Culicine mosquitos, including 6 species of Stegomyia, in the Museum attached to the Malaria Bureau, and in order to advance the work still further we are bringing up to date the pamphlet of instructions to Collectors, emphasising in it the present necessity for collecting Stegomyias and other Culicine mosquitos, and we are making arrangements to distribute it even more widely than is done at present. I trust that all of you will do your best to help us in this matter. But do not be content merely with a mosquito survey: lose no opportunity of preaching a crusade against the mosquito, both in its sylvan and domestic varieties. The work of Sir Ronald Ross has demonstrated the danger of anopheline as carriers of malaria: we now know that domestic mosquitos of the genus Stegomyia may prove an even greater danger in the immediate future. Even though the complete eradication of mosquitoes, therefore, may be a counsel of perfection so far as India is concerned, it is our bounden duty, whenever practicable, to endeavour to lessen their numbers and to educate the public in such a way that the efforts of Government may be supplemented by individual endeavour. Unless this be done, it is useless to expect that our campaign against malaria will ever be crowned by success.

Brief accounts of the arrangements that have been or will be made for the investigation of malaria in the different provinces were placed before the meeting. The following delegates spoke. Captain Justice, Madras; Lieut-Col. Dyson, Bombay; Major Clemesha, Bengal; Captain Graham, United Provinces; Major Stokes, Central Provinces; Lieut-Col. Wilkinson and Lieut-Colonel Adie, Punjab; Lieut-Col. Hare and Dr. Bentley, Eastern Bengal and Assam; Dr. Rutherford, Ceylon; Major Lalor, Burma.

CENTRAL BUREAU.

Major Christophers referred to the work of the Central Malaria Bureau. Of the known species only two described varieties of anopheles are lacking. It would seem that varieties which have been considered as priceless varieties are found to be comparatively common.

General Lukis reported on the work of the governing body of the Central Research Fund. In addition to the matters touched upon in his opening address, various committees and investigations were being organized. A committee of inquiry into Kalazar had been formed consisting of Surgeon General Bannerman, Majors Christophers and Dr. Bentley and it was hoped that that investigation into the disease would shortly be commenced in both Madras and Eastcan Bengal and Assam. An entomological committee consisting of Major Christophers, Captain Patton, Cragg and Mackie and Mr. Howlett had been appointed to study the various mosquitoes which are of medical interest; to study their action as carriers of disease and to put up proposals for the publication of an entomological bulletin. Major Liston had been asked to formulate a scheme of active propagandism with the object of reaching the people themselves. A grant had been given to the Malaria Bureau to establish a reference library of literature connected with malaria.

Major Fry gave an interesting account of malarial conditions in Bengal, and Captain Graham described investigations into the malarial history of the United Provinces. Dr. Brahmachari recounted certain experiments on mosquito prevalence which he had carried out by counting the number of larvæ in tanks by a method of judicious sampling. From these it appears that in Calcutta the month of maximum prevalence is November.

Captain McKendrick read a paper on mathematical aspects of malaria. The effects of the various methods of prevention were discussed and it was shown that anti-mosquito and quinine prophylactic measures gave satisfactory results even when they were only partially carried out whereas Koch's method of reducing the sources of infection by quininisation during the off season was only of value when rigorously enforced. He suggested various investigatoons which would yield results which would be of value from the mathematical standpoint. In his opinion the season of maximum seasonal prevalence of mosquitoes was probably in July and August, and not in September and October as is generally supposed. He asked for information as to the effect of malaria on the mosquito itself.

Major Christophers described experiments in which he had fed Culices on birds infected with Proteosoma in which the mosquitoes died.

Dr. Bentley gave figures of his findings in Bombay. In his opinion mosquitoes may recover from an infection, as is shown by the fact that in certain mosquitoes he found parasites in the salivary lands while there were none in the stomach. Mr. Howlett described an interesting experiment on mosquito prevalence. He collected Culex eggs from a pool which stood in an isolated position in a square mile of dry country. He counted the eggs which were laid at intervals of 3 days. At the end of 5 weeks he had collected three million eggs.

DR. BENTLEY ON BOMBAY.

Dr. Bentley referring to his work in Bombay said:—

The importance of species of anopheles in relation to malaria has long been recognised from the epidemiological standpoint but the result of the investigation in Bombay has been to show that it is a matter of great importance also from the point of view of prevention of the disease.

In 1908 Major Liston discovered that N. Stephensi was the carrier of malaria in a portion of Bombay severely affected by the disease. Later on Captain McKendrick found that in N. Fort and Esplanade where a high spleen index existed among the children very many breeding places of N. Stephensi existed.

Subsequently when I took up the investigation I was able to confirm both the discovery of Major Liston which implicated N. Stephensi as the mosquito responsible for the spread of malaria; and the observations of Captain McKendrick which showed the relationship of a high spleen index to prevalence of breeding places of N. Stephensi in N. Fort and Esplande. In addition I was able to show also that not only was malaria present in considerable amount in other parts of the city particularly Dhobi Talao, but that whereever it existed in an amount which could not be explained by importation, careful search revealed the presence of breeding places of N. Stephensi and the conclusion finally arrived at was that the problem of malaria prevention was mainly if not etirely the problem of dealing with this one species.

The question of type of breeding places selected by N. Stephensi thus became of great importance. Observation showed that generally breeding places of an artificial nature, were favoured by this mosquito and this simplifies the question of prevention enormously because artificial breeding places are almost invariably more easily dealt with than natural ones.

It will be seen therefore that the species of anopheles responsible for the spread of malaria among a community has a very great importance from this point of view of preventive measures. Major Christophers described the results of his recent visit to the Andamans. He stated that malaria is not very intense in these islands. It is restricted to a belt bordering upon the sea. Villages in the interior are non-malarious in spite of the existence of such breeding places as rice land, swamp and running water. The distribution of the disease coincides exactly with the occurrence of P. Ludlowi a species of mosquito which breeds freely in brackish water. Bissection of adults showed the presence of the tertion parasite. The commonest form of malaria in the villages is the Tertian form, whereas amongst the convicts who live in the fever zone the quartan variety predominates. The relative preponderance of quartan in the latter case may be due to a small amount of fresh infection, and a large prevalence of residual infection and of attacks due to relapses. Dr. Brahmachari read a paper on Burdwan fever. In his opinion it is a combination of Malaria and of Kala Azar.

The proceedings then closed.

TOWN PLANNING IN SALSETTE.

The following Press Communique has been issued:—

The following is a fuller account of the discussion on town planning during the first day of the Sanitary Conference.

Mr. Turner read a note on town planning in Salsette, and explained the principles by which he had been guided and the results of his experience. The main point was the adoption of the principle of redistribution, embodied in the German Lex Adikes, obviating as far as possible the necessity of raising capital. The entire land within the area being planned is pooled, and the local authority takes all land required for public purposes, roads, markets, open spaces, etc. The remaining land is then divided into suitable plots and alloted to the original owners. Disturbance is avoided so far as possible by keeping the main portions of the allotted plots in the same position as the original plots. The owner receives back a diminished portion but is compensated by its increased value. If the loss by transfer exceeded any gain, compensation is paid in cash. The expenses incidental to re-distribution, and the cost of making roads, etc., are financed by a loan raised on the security of a development tax assessed on owners in proportion to the individual benefits derived from the scheme. The benefit is found by estimating the unearned increment accruing to each holding on completion of the scheme. In large area a portion of the tax need not be required from owners until works materially benefiting their land are taken in hand. A man wishing to retain his agricultural holding intact could be left out of the scheme, unless the local authority considered that he should come in. Power would be taken to compulsorily acquire any land required for the scheme, but with re-distribution it would be very rarely used.

Mr. Turner thought that with a re-distribution scheme it would be necessary to take power to make owners come in. It would not be sufficient to bring in a scheme only if the majority agreed. If they do not agree, the matter should be referred to the controlling authority, and if the authority thinks it necessary they must come in. Questions of compensation should be kept out of the ordinary courts with some appeal to the civil court in cases over a fixed limit of value. Market value would be paid for acquisition, and no compensation for compulsory acquisition. The local authority would decide what land should form the subject of a scheme.

Mr. Turner handed in three plans showing a section of the Santa Cruz plan, one with all the original holdings another the original holdings with the proposed rates upon them, and a third the scheme as it will be when completed.

In the discussion that followed it appeared that no town planning schemes properly speaking had been undertaken in any of the Provinces.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE.

Progress of Work.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Nov. 16.

At a meeting of the Council of the Indian Institute of Science held in the Institute premises the following members were present:—The Hon'ble Colonel Hugh Daly, Resident in Mysore, Mr. T. Anuanda Rao, Dewan of Mysore, Mr. H. J. Bhabha, Mr. N. V. Gamadia (on behalf of the Tata family) the Hon'ble Mr. Chatterton, Director of Industries, Madras, and the Director and Staff of the Institute. The business was of a purely formal character, being mainly to receive the directors' report. The question of opening the two remaining departments of applied science applicable to Indian arts and industries has now been taken into consideration.

During the term of the work covered by Dr. Morris Traver's report twenty-five students, twenty of whom are from Northern India, were in residence and have had most active time in the laboratories. All the students are graduates of Indian Universities who have been attracted to the post-graduate study, offered by the Institute, entirely without the inducement of scholarships. They are Brahmins (Bengalis), non-vegetarian Hindus and Europeans who are grouped in separate messes by which system they are enabled to use separate kitchens and servants' sleeping accommodation, and enjoy complete freedom as to dietary of which they are accustomed in the different provinces from which they come. The machinery and apparatus of the department of applied chemistry under Professor Rudolf is now complete and Dr. Hay's department has the largest sized machinery illustrating almost every type of motor generator in use. The next term begins on the 1st January when the students will reassemble who are now mostly leaving for the North in connection with the Royal Visit.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Commission to Come from Home.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 16.

News from home says that a small Railway Commission will visit India in February to confer with the Government on various matters. Baron Inchcape, better known in this country as Sir James Mackay, will be President, and he will be accompanied by Sir Frederick Upcot, Colonel Firebrace and other directors of companies familiar with Indian Railway lines. The idea seems to be to see how far the recommendations of the Mackay Committee of 1907, have been carried out and whether greater annual expenditure by the State is possible.

PANTHER IN A FACTORY.

Major Bertie Clay Mauled.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 16.

There was some excitement in the Small Arms and Ammunition Factory at Kirkee this morning. When the native workmen were being admitted, a panther suddenly appeared in the compound and bit one of the workmen on the leg. The European employees at once stalked the animal with guns and rifles, while the native workmen were hurriedly sent outside and the gates were closed. The animal was agile and evaded many shots. He was at length wounded by Mr. Wilson and lay down in one of the workshops. Thinking him dead, some of Europeans present incautiously approached to open a window when the panther sprang out on them and mauled Major Bertie Clay, the Superintendent of the Factory, about the face and head. The animal, however, was brought down with a shot from Lieut. Vines, R. A., and was despatched. Major Bertie Clay had to be removed to his home. Work was then resumed in the factory.

THE LATE MAJOR LAMB.

Ceremony at Bombay Laboratory.

Taking advantage of the presence in Bombay of the Hon'ble Mr. Butler, I. C. S., Member for Education, Surgeon General C. P. Lukis, I. M. S., Director General of the Indian Medical Service, and Surgeon-General W. B. Bannerman, I. M. S., an enlarged photograph of the late Major George Lamb, M. D., I. M. S., subscribed for by the whole staff of the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory was unveiled yesteaday morning in the library of that institution.

Addressing the Director General, Surgeon-General Bannerman, formerly the Director of the Institution, said: "As soon as the news of the sad death of Major Lamb was received in Bombay, a desire was expressed by the staff of the Laboratory to have a memorial of the deceased officer, who for several years was one of their most esteemed members. This memorial took the form of a portrait of Major Lamb made from a negative by Sub-Assistant Surgeon C. R. Avari which was sent home and enlarged by a photographer in Edinburgh. This spontaneous action on the part of the staff serves to show the love and affection which they had for the late Major Lamb. I have now much pleasure in requesting the Director General to hand it over to the Laboratory."

The Director-General then said:—"It gives me great pleasure to take part in presenting to the Laboratory this excellent photograph of Major Lamb which has been subscribed for by the staff. Many of us will remember Major Lamb as a personal friend and colleague and those of us who were brought in close contact with him in other ways learned to love him for his many good qualities of heart and mind. But he will be more widely remembered in India for his many services to the country in connection with his work on the Plague Commission, as Director of the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli, as well as for his splendid pioneer work on antivenene and for his many contributions to science. His untimely death has deprived us of a devoted friend and a loyal colleague and has robbed the country of an indefatigable worker in the cause of science. It will be many years before we see his like again. I am very glad to see this appreciation on the part of the staff of the qualities of the deceased officer and I thank you all on behalf of the Indian Medical Service for having obtained this portrait and placing it here to his memory. It now gives me very great pleasure to hand it over to Major Liston and I trust that for many a long year to come it will remain as a memorial of one who had endeared himself to its staff."

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 16.

In continuation of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament the Indian Army Officer met this evening the Norfolk Regiment. The latter found themselves unable to make much headway against the dash of their opponents' forwards who scored four goals in the first half-time and one goal in the second, the result being Indian Army Officers, 5 goals to Norfolks, nil.

CHAT ABOUT BOOKS.

DEATH by Maurice Maeterlinck, translated by Alexander Teixeira De Mattos (Methuen)—In this book M. Masterlinck shows the misery and even cruelty of trying to extend life beyond its "natural term." "As science progresses," he says, "it prolongs the agony which is the most dreadful moment and the sharpest peak of human pain and horror, for the witnesses, at least. . . . All the doctors consider it their first duty to protract as long as possible even the most excruciating convulsions Who has not, at a bedside, twenty times wished to throw himself at their feet and implore them to show mercy?" One day M. Macterlinck believes this prejudice will strike us as barbarian, as a relic of the times when humanity was convinced that any known torture was preferable to those awaiting us in the unknown. Doctors defend it by pleading that there is scarcely ever a certainty that a case is hopeless. But in the majority of cases delay can "give but a few days or, at the utmost, a few months of a life that will not be the real life, but much rather 'an extended death.'"

"THE ROUNDABOUT by Alice Mendl (Chapman and Hall)—Miss Mendl makes her heroine explain the meaning of the roundabout. "The more you struggle to be free the more certainly you return at last to just the place from which you started. You have wasted days, months, years of your time on getting back to the beginning; that what's so hopeless. Thats what makes such a circus-toy of life. It goes round and round, there's no end of it and no beginning. There's a centre, an engine, a motive force which drives the whole round about, and that's money." What is rather exasperating is the way Jessica, the heroine, turns everything art, sentiment, life itself into a mathematical problem, the answer of which is expressed in L. S. D. "The Round about" is an interesting story never dull and well worth reading.

"THE COMMON LAW" by Robert W. Chambers (Appleton)—Mr. Chambers' present work is not as interesting as several of his earlier works. The heroine, Valerie West—a young woman so perfect in face and form that she resembled a Greek goddess rather than an ordinary twentieth century American girl—yearned to be an artist's model merely for the sake of entering the Bohemian world of which she had read, a world where life was "so young, so gay, so well worth living." She was employed at once by the first artist whom she approached, a handsome, popular, and talented individual named Louis Neville, who, of course, promptly fell in love with her, though he only realised the fact when his jealousy was aroused by certain light-hearted flirtations in which she indulged, innocent enough on her part, but perilous withal. Valerie acknowledges that she loves Louis, but flatly declines to marry him, declaring her intention to defy "the common law," though she insists on a conventional period of "engagement" before the inauguration of their irresponsible union. This interim is occupied by many heart-searchings and arguments, one or two adventures, and the incidental narration of the course of several love affairs between other couples, and eventually Valerie decides to marry her beloved after all.

SHIP'S COMPANY by W. W. Jacobs (Hoddar and Stoughton). Mr. Jacobs has written so much and so continuously, that each new volume as it appears one expects to find some falling off, in comic zest. "For Better or Worse" in this volume is as amusing as anything he ever wrote, and in all the stories he keeps up to an astonishingly high level. Of course the fun becomes a little obvious to those who have followed him from his earliest tales. But that does not spoil the flavour of it. Most people, indeed, find it all the more palatable, because it is familiar. Very few writers have ever worked a veinof humour so long and crushed out of it with such unfailing regularity the gold of entertainment. In "Ship's Company" the yield is as rich as ever.

BEHIND A TURKISH LATTICE by Hesten Donaldson Jenkins. (Chatto and Windus) Miss Jenkins has chosen a very opportune moment for her book to appear. It is a brightly-written and extremely interesting account of modern Turkish women in general, and of some of the Turkish ladies in particular with whom the American author has been on terms of intimate friendship during her nine years' residence in Constantinople. In no direction is the rapid regeneration of the Turkish nation more strikingly manifested than in the emancipation of its women from the narrow, ignorant, and aimless existence which was their lot for so many centuries, and it is a significant and encouraging fact that the majority of well-bred Turkish men cordially approve of the new educational movement among their women. The Government opposition to feminine education ceased with the old regime, and girls flocked to the foreign schools at Constantinople—the English High School, the American College for Girls, and the French convent schools—while at this moment the new Government is planning a large extension of the educational system. Moreover, this intellectual emancipation of women tends already to elevate, and not to destroy, the Turkish ideal of domestic life. The husband remains master of his household—even the most "advanced" woman would never dream of disputing his authority—but he greatly appreciates the advantage of having a wife who is also an intelligent companion—a real "helpmate" in every sense of the word. The author instances one of her Turkish acquaintances who rebelled against the idea of having an uneducated wife, and who finally married a Frenchwoman. The chapters on housekeeping, dress, manners, customs, ceremonies, and social observances are full of fresh information, imparted in the pleasantest fashion, with many accidental anecdotes and character sketches.

POLLYOOLY by EDGAR JEPSON (Mills and Boon).—Mr. Jepson is both original and versatile, and his latest volume is delightful reading from cover to cover, brimful of genuine humour, which is never forced and therefore never palls, and with many a sly thrust at our often hollowness. The "Angel Child" is distinctly an infant phenomenon, and we are bound to confess that we have never met her, or anyone like her, in our way about the world. But the idea of meeting an old friend is never intended or expected: the author's object is rather to emphasise the fact that things are not always what they seem to be, and that in spite of all appearances to the contrary there is still a great deal of humanity and resourcefulness among us, and in persons and places where we least suspect them. Incidentally we are reminded that the loss of the frankness of childhood is only too often accompanied by loss of imagination and the blunting of all faculties which make for shrewdness. It was the Eton boy alone who suspected, laid bare and kept to himself the trick which deceived his elders.

FOLK RHYMES OF DEVON by William Crossing (Cantu and Windus).—Just now, when so many of us have been clearing our lungs in Devon, comes this pleasant and chatty little book on folk rhymes with its tags about Danes and Doones, pixies, cuckoos, and old saws. It makes no deep incursions, and exacts no toil, but comments pleasantly upon its little fardel of folklore. Like most of such gatherings, the matter is not peculiar to Devon, but is common property to all the shires. Take the specks on the finger-nails; an old dame from Oxfordshire shortens Mr. Crossing's version while keeping his sense exactly. Her version begins with the thumb, and runs: "A gift, a friend, a foe, a joe, and a journey to go."—Thus Somerset and Kent, and probably all the counties. The weather lore is apt to localise itself round landmarks, but even then it is but a wandering cloud that caps the local hill but was bred—who knows where? It is tempting rather to add to Mr. Crossing than to extract from him. Take for instance: "Candlemas shined, and the winters behind." This is a condensed rendering of a distich found in a ninth-century writer, and not new then:

"Si Sol splendescat Maria purificante,
Major evit glacies post festum quam fuit ante."

The author has not given us much bird rhyme. It would be interesting to know if any other counties than Wessex hear the rhyme of the lark into which the children translate his song: "Twighee, twighee! There's not a shoemaker in all the world can make a shoe for me. Why so? why so? Because my heel's as long as my toe." In books of this kind the author seldom sticks to his text. Why should he? He writes for holiday folk, good-tempered and rambling, tired of system and glad to ramble the old tags of country lore, as they try the hedge blackberries, not for a meal, but for a whim, an excuse for sauntering. Moreover, rhymes, like fruit, taste better with the sun on them. Why not gather folk rhymes for oneself? It is amusing and might be useful.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

The Honourable Mr. Justice M. H. W. Hayward, I. C. S., relinquished charge of his office as Acting Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 23rd October.

The Honourable Mr. Justice J. J. Heaton, I. C. S., resumed the execution of the duties of his office as Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 24th October.

The appointment of Mr. J. H. Fyfe as Acting Consul for Belgium at Karachi, during the absence of Mr. R. H. Ireland is recognised.

Mr. J. A. G. Wales, I. C. S., on return to duty, to be Political Agent, Jawhar, vice Mr. C. G. Henderson, I. C. S., proceeding on leave.

The appointment of Mr. E. F. B. Wyatt as Vice-Counsul for Norway at Karachi recognised.

Mr. Herbert Sidney Needham and Mr. John Reginald Jacob to the Third Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police on probation and to report themselves to the Principal of the Central Police Training School at Nasik.

Mr. A. H. Gordon, Acting District Superintendent of Police, Larkhana is granted, with effect from the 15th January or subsequent date combined leave for nine months.

The Honourable Mr. W. H. Sharp, Director of Public Instruction, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for eight months and twelve days with effect from 16th January.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. E. Dyson, M. B., D. P. H. I. M. S., is granted from the 20th November or subsequent date combined leave for one year.

The services of Mr. S. R. Arthur, I. C. S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay with effect from the 4th November 1911.

Mr. R. M. MacFarlaine, I. C. E., Executive Engineer, is granted combined leave for six months.

Mr. E. H. Leggatt, I. C. S., District Judge, Dharwar, is granted privilege leave for one month from 24th November to 23rd December inclusive, with permission to affix the Christmas Holidays.

Major V. B. Bennett, I. M. S., has been appointed to act as first class Civil Surgeon with effect from the 9th July, vice Lieutenant-Colonel B. B. Grayfoot, M. D., I. M. S., on deputation.

The leave granted to Colonel F. Goodwin, C. I. E., V. D., A.-D.-C., 2nd Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is extended by six months.

Mr. E. G. L. Laird-Mac-Gregar, I. C. S., was placed on special duty under the Provincial Superintendent of Census Operations, Bombay Presidency, from 5th to 12th October.

Major H. A. F. Knapton, I. M. S., to act as Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel T. E. Dyson, M. B., C. M. (Edin.), D. P. H., I. M. S., or pending further orders.

Captain W. M. Houston, I. M. S., on return from leave, to be Assistant to the Civil Surgeon, Poona.

Captain A. F. Hamilton, I. M. S., to act as Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Central Registration District, vice Major H. A. F. Knapton, I. M. S., pending further orders.

Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles.—Captain (Honorary Major) Charles Rimmington Scott, V.D., to be Major vice J. M. Templer, V.D., resigned. Lieutenant Francis Graham Arnold to be Captain vice C. R. Scott, V.D., promoted. Dated 1st July 1911. Second Lieutenant William Arthur Smith to be Lieutenant vice W. A. Radice, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Second Lieutenant Duncan George Morison Mearns to be Lieutenant vice F. G. Arnold, promoted. Arthur Havard Montriou Capion to be Second Lieutenant, supernumerary to the establishment pending absorption. Herbert Baber Saxby to be Second Lieutenant, supernumerary to the establishment pending absorption. Thomas Cooper to be Second Lieutenant, supernumerary to the establishment pending absorption.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Africa," Nov. 15.

The following passengers arrived here by the Austrian Lloyd s. s. "Africa" from Trieste and intermediate ports on Wednesday night:—

Barboru, Mr A B
Batliwalla, Dr and Mrs
Batliwalla, Master
Bahadurji, Mr J F
Bahadurji, Mr R F
Boyd, Mr J S
Bower, Mrs
Braun, Mrs M
Brown, Mrs F W
Brown, Miss C
Benzoni, Mrs
Butts, Mr
Burckhardt, Mrs M
Bulle, Mrs
Carlyon, Capt and Mrs A C
Clayton, Lt H F
Conway, Mr A
Chowna, Mr Mrs and P D and child
Connolly, Mr J F
Counsell, Miss C
Crowe, Mr A
Cutts, Miss
Dadyset, Mr and Mrs S C
Dent, Mr R S
Debutts, Mr F C
Drossos, Mr
Downer, Lt
Dubash, Mr
Erndge, Miss
Egli, Mr
Fellowes, Miss L
Frenchman, Lt Col E P
Goosley, Mrs J C
Gankrodger, Mr
Greaves, Mr and Mrs E
Gawthorn, Mr H
Georgacopulo, Mr D G
Henderson, Mrs
Herbst, Mr G
Herbert, Miss J L
Hick, Mrs M B
Hoss, Mr
Hyderbhoy, Mr A A
Irvine, Major and Mrs A A
Josef, Revd. Father
Jaureomaud, Mr
Kapadia, Mr R D
Kricmer, Mrs M
Leon, Revd B
Lutz, Mr A
Masani, Mr
Madan, Mr F E
MacNicol, Mrs
Macdonnel, Capt and Mrs
Macdonald, Lt Col S W D
Morgan, Mr V G
Mohsta, Mr
Norman, Lt N J
Ournet, Mrs
Ournet, Miss
Ospel, Rev P
Olcese, Mr G H
Pfeiffstron, Mr J H
Pickford, Mr A D
Portlock, Mr and Mrs F
Powell, Mrs and maid
Puran, Mai Mr
Richter, Mr H F
Rimington, Mr F C
Rodocanachi, Mr C
Reid, Miss M
Spring, the Hon Mr F I
Standen, Miss B
Standen, Miss G
Syer, Mr and Mrs R H
Smidt Mr
Simmons, Mr and Mrs
Simmons, Miss
Simons, Lt N J
Soomit, Mr H
Vassel, Mr and Mrs B
Watt, Mr
Wesropp, Mr and Mrs A
Wathen, Mrs C A nurse and infant
Walsch, Mr and Mrs C D
Webb, Mr
Wylie, Miss M

Per s.s. "Trafford Hall," Nov. 18

The Ellerman Line s.s. "Trafford Hall," Commander W. H. Hood R. N. R., is due to arrive here to-morrow at 5 p.m., with the following passengers who will be landed at Ballard Pier:—

LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY.

Boysgis, Mr. G
Boysgis, Mrs.
Cameron, Miss M
Coltart, Miss M
Danks, Mr E
Danks, Mrs child, infant and governess
Drammond, Miss M
Garnett, Mrs J
Hawes, Mr H J
Hawes, Mrs
Horne, Mrs M E
Hemmings, Mr J
Hemmings, Mrs child and infant
Lewis, Mrs Gilbert child and infant
McDonald Mr D E
McDonald Mrs
Pickthall Mr T T
Polak, Mr H S L
Polak, Mrs
Polak, Master W
Salberg, Mr F J
Scott-O'Conor Mr T A L
Smith Capt Horace M
Smith Miss L
Stevenson Surg Gen H W
Stevenson Mrs
Thomson Miss
Walker, Capt A T
Walker, Mrs. & child
White, Rev H E
White, Mrs

LIVERPOOL TO KARACHI.

Cosser, Mr T
Harrison Mrs Rogers and child
Wernicke Capt F P
Whish Mrs G

NAPLES TO BOMBAY.

Gosling, Maj C
Kiddle Mr, J C
Martien, Mr
Pase, Lt F A De
Seymour, Cap B
Mumford, Mr G B
Mumford, Mrs
Phillips, Mr P

NAPLES TO KARACHI.

Campbell, Mr Andrew
Rechey, Capt F W
Smith, Capt H Marriot
Smith, Mrs Marriott

PORTSAID TO BOMBAY.

Archlinbari, Mr A
Navrogordate, Mr M J
Theotokas Mr F

PORTSAID TO KARACHI

Argyriades, Mr C D
Emmanuel, Mr P
Sohn, Mr Karli
Sterne, Mr Maurice H

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Mahim Murder.

THE fourth sitting of the Fifth Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court was held yesterday. Mr. Justice Macleod presiding.

Savala Rama, a Hindu, was charged with the murder of Sakina alias Sundri alias Kashi on the 6th October last and with criminal misappropriation of ornaments valued at Rs. 60.

The Advocate-General and Mr. Nadkarni, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; Mr. S. G. Velinkar, briefed by the Clerk of the Crown, defended the accused.

The following Special jurors were appointed to try this case:—

Mr. N. G. Hunt (Foreman).

Mr. R. H. Gahagan
Mr. T. P. Ormerod
Mr. H. L. Mortimer
Mr. B. S. Coyaji
Mr. D. R. Vaidya
Mr. W. T. Green
Mr. George Mackenzie
Mr. Pestanji S. Lalcaca

The prosecution case, as outlined by the Advocate-General in his opening address, was that between 10 p. m. on Friday the 6th and the early morning of Saturday the 7th October, a woman was brutally murdered at Mahim. There was also a charge against the accused of misappropriating the property on the person of the deceased and if he was guilty of the first charge, he would be guilty of the second charge also. The deceased woman when murdered was the mistress of one, Sheikh Lal Dadumiya, who kept bullocks and carts for hire at Mahim. With them lived the accused and one, Dhondu Dadu. The accused had some interest in the business and Dhondu was only a cart driver. On the morning of October 6, she went to buy food for the bullocks. At Mahim station she met her friend Abai, and a former acquaintance Dhondu Bapu. The three went to Dadar and stayed in the house of Abai till late in the evening. As the deceased did not return home in reasonable time, the accused and Dhondu Dadu went out in search of her and met her at Matunga station. As she did not bring with her the fodder for the bullocks the accused on their way home abused her and struck her with a stick. She fell. The accused then put his hand on her throat, called Dhondu to hold her legs and tying a rope tightly round her neck several times strangled her. The dead body was placed in a sack and under orders from the accused, Dhondu Dadu put it on his head and carried it to a disused health-camp near Mahim station, where they concealed the sack under the thatched wall of a hut. They then returned to Sheikh Lal's house at about 10 or 11 p. m. and told Sheikh Lal that they had not seen the woman. It was subsequently suggested that they should go to Bhendy Bazaar to look for her. Sheikh Lal paid them eight annas and they returned the next morning without her. On Saturday morning, a municipal sweeper found the sack and forthwith informed the police, who took charge of the body. A "bataki" was beaten and in the early hours of Sunday morning, Sheikh Lal went and identified the body. The accused and Dhondu were arrested on suspicion and placed before a Magistrate. Dhondu was then given a conditional pardon and stated that he would give evidence. The ornaments taken from the body had not been recovered.

The Advocate-General, continuing, said that the portion of the story between the time the woman was out of Matunga station and the time they arrived at Sheikh Lal's house depended on the evidence of the accomplice Dhondu and that was natural. No doubt Dhondu was an accomplice and before they relied on his evidence, they must be satisfied in material particulars. If the jury believed the evidence he would call, then, no doubt, the accomplice would be supported in material particulars. There was no doubt that the deceased was murdered between the time she joined the accused and Dhondu and the time her body was found. Dhondu and the accused were the persons last seen with her. Under those circumstances, if they believed the evidence, which would materially corroborate that of Dhondu, they would be right in convicting the accused of murder. That was the case for the prosecution and it was a case of murder or nothing else. If the accused was guilty of the first charge then it would follow that he was guilty of the second charge also.

Counsel then led his evidence.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 17.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

245-85 Craigie B and Caroe Manockchand Kapurchand Thaker Dewshanker Ramnathbhai K and G.
129-10 Jehangir and S Dhanbai Cooverji Daruwala vs B C Daruwala & B Vakil and Jehangir and S.
825-10 Bickcell M and R. Khimji Govindji and others vs Rahimtoola Jainul Abedin and others, Munchershaw and H.
962-10 Manecklal and Co. Ruttansi Assaria and Co. vs. Turner Morrison and Co., Crawford B and Co.
927-09

BOMBAY CROP REPORT.

The following summary of season reports through out the Presidency for the past week is published:—The standing crops are withering for want of moisture in parts of Broach, Surat, Ahmedabad, Poona, Dharwar and Rewa Kantha and have failed in parts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, the Panch Mahals and Kolhapur, el where they are generally in fair condition. Harvesting of kharif crops is generally in progress. Sowing of rabi crops is in progress in parts of Sind, Ahmedabad, Surat, East Khandesh, Nasik, Baroda, Palanpur and Cutch, and is stopped for want of rain in parts of Poona, Belgaum and Rewa Kantha. Picking of cotton is in progress in parts of Thar and Parkar, the Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach and the Deccan. Agricultural stock is generally in good condition except in parts of Thar Parkar and Ahmednagar, where it is deteriorating it is deficient in parts of Ahmednagar, Sholapur Satara a. Drinking water is inadequate in parts Karkana, Ahmedabad, the Panch Mahals, Nasik, Dharwar, Cutch and Kolhapur. Water for cattle is insufficient in parts of Gujarat, West Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, the Karnatak, Kathiawar and Kolhapur. The fodder-supply is inadequate in parts of Sind, Ahmedabad, Khaira, Broach, the Deccan, Belgaum, the Gujarat Native States and Sholapur. Prices of food-grains have risen in parts of Karachi, Sukkur, Ratnagiri, Satara and the Karnatak, have fallen in Larkana and East Khandesh and are stationary elsewhere. The quantities of food-grains purchasable per rupee are 25 to 41 per cent. less than normal in Sind, 19 to 47 per cent. less than normal in Gujarat, 18 to 36 per cent. less than normal in the Konkan, 29 to 45 per cent. less than normal in the Deccan and 36 to 44 per cent. less than normal in the Karnatak.

Distress continues throughout the Panch Mahals district. Relief measures are adequate and no suffering or emaciation is noticed. The public health is good and people on relief works are in good condition. People find employment in raising winter crops where possible and in digging temporary tanks and in deepening old ones. The stocks of grain are sufficient. Price of bajri is 8 1-2 to 9, and jowari 10 1-2 to 11 1-2 seers per rupee. The numbers on relief works for the week ending 11th November, was 16,973, and on gratuitous relief was 2,172. In the Native States of Kathiawar, Palanpur and Rewa Kantha, the numbers on test works were 1,053 and on gratuitous relief 71.

EXAMINATION RESULTS.

Trinity College of Music.

The following are the results of the Practical Examination held by Mr. A. Mistowski, Mus. Bac (Oxon) at St. Leonards centre, Bombay, the candidates presented being pupils of the Misses Schenck :—

HIGHER DIVISION—(Teacher's Diplomas)—Doris Mary Cox, marks 81, award, Associate Pianiste, Edith Dorothy Morgan, 81, Associate Pianiste; Alice Gertrude Ranson 78; Myra Fleming, 75, certificated Pianiste; Sophie Meyers 72, certificated Pianiste.

HIGHER LOCAL DIVISION.—Emmie Leech, 86, honours; (piano) Ruth Rubins 77 pass (piano).

SENIOR DIVISION—Eric Benjamin, violin, 97; honours; Bapai Pestonji Kapadia, violin, 95; honours; Rattanbai Madon, piano, 89, Honours; Roda Ramanji Gagrat, piano, 88, Honours; Joseph Raymond, violin, 84, Honours; Mozelle Perry, piano, 78, Honours; and Rachel Mathalone, piano, 78 pass.

INTERMEDIATE DIVISION.—Mona O'Keeffe, piano, 90, Honours; Olive Claire Menesse piano, 90, honours; and Ethel Burdett, piano, 78, pass.

JUNIOR DIVISION.—Dorothy Hepworth, piano, 94, Honours; Eddy Rustom Wadia, piano, 94, honours; Barbara Templeton, piano, 93, honours; Marjorie Malcolm, piano, 92, Honours; Alice Metha, piano, 91, Honours; and Aline Hayeem, piano, 90, honours.

PREPARATORY DIVISION.—Nancy Hayeem, violin,

THEORETICAL HIGHER EXAMINATION, for Teachers' Diplomas, July 1911.—Naju Romanji. Subjects:—Art of Teaching, 88; Rudiments, 90, award, Associate Pianiste. Alice Gertrude Ran on subject:—Art of Teaching 73, Sophie Meyers. Subject:—Rudiments 77, Meherbai Cowasji Jehanghir. Subject:—Rudiments 76.

LOCAL—EXAMINATION IN THEORY OF MUSIC, June 1911.

UPPER DIVISION.—Jessie Cobban 80, Honours.

LOWER DIVISION.—Rattanbai Framji Madon, 100, honours; Tehemina Patel, 10 , Honours; Marjorie Malcolm, 99, Honours; Roda Ramanji Gagrat, 98, honours; Marie Hogan, 95, Honours; and Barbara Templeton, 94, Honours.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 17th November.

1. The Range at Santa Cruz will be available for Class Firing this week end, train leaves Church Gate Station on Saturday the 18th instant 3-9 p. m. and on Sunday morning the 19th instant at 7 a.m. for Santa Cruz.

2. Riding School will be held daily for all members and particularly those members in possession of honounts.

3. There will be a Parade for all members residing in the neighbourhood of Pali Hill, Santa Cruz and Andheri, Monday the 20th inst. Rendezvous on the Gate near the Jaokat Club, 7 a.m.

Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki, Cartines, Swords, Bandoliers and waist belts

4. Commanding Officer's Parade on Wednesday the 22nd instant, Rendezvous Church Gate Station at 3.0 a.m.

Dress.—Drill order, Khaki, Carbines and Swords.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Acting-Adjt., B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR B. W. R. PENNINGTON, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 17th November.

277. Parades—Saturday 18th instant :—No 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Apollo Pander at 5 p.m., and proceed to Middle Ground for 1 inch Aiming Rifle Practice.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

278. Musketry—Sunday, 19th instant :—

Class Firing—The Officer Commanding No. 2 Coy. will detail 16 men of the Coy to be at the Infantry Range at Colaba, at 8 a.m., for Firing Annual Course.

Dress—Plain Clothes.

Note :—Prizes of Rs. 25 and Rs. 15 will be awarded to the highest and second highest scores per Company of Trained Volunteers.

Rs. 25 and Rs. 10 for the highest and second highest score in the Annual Course for Recruits. Open to Nos 1, 2, and 6 E Companies.

279. Duties—Orderly Sergeants for the week ending Sunday, 19th instant :—

No 1 Company Sergeant H E Gabbins.

No 2 Company Sergeant K D M Forbes.

280 Nos 1 and 2 Companies.—It is published for information that a Skill at Arms Competition will be held early in March 1912. This Competition is open only to N C Os (below the rank of Sergeant) and Gunners. Three badges per Company will be awarded.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt. R. A.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 17th November.

922. Detail of Parades :—

To-day Friday, the 17th inst.—All Recruits of the present season to parade at Head-quarters at 6-30 p.m.

Nil.—The Delhi Contingent will parade at Head Quarters, Council Road, at 6-30 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Uniform.

Saturday the 18th instant.—"F" Coy Parade at St Mary's College ; Syculla At 8-30 p.m.

Dress—Uniform with caps.

923. Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows :—(For all class-firing members will take their Sidearms to the Range).

Saturday, the 18th inst, "C" Coy.

Monday, the 20th inst, "A" Coy (Practice).

Tuesday, the 21st inst, "D" Coy.

Wednesday, 22nd inst., "E" Coy.

Thursday, the 23rd inst, "G" Coy.

Friday, the 24th inst, "I" Coy.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m.

934. The Into Transvaal Competition will be fired by this Corps at Ghat Kopar Range on Sunday, the 19th inst, by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 5 a.m. Butt Superintendent Lieut H J Dibbs. The undermentioned members will represent the Corps in this competition :—

Lieut C M Ward, Cr Sergt P R Soundy, Cr Sergt J Gidney, Sergt S Vardon, Corl I M Gindall, Vol R Dyer, Vol G Collyer, Vol S Columbine, Vol H P T Joy and Vol Lee Smith.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 16.

The depression is entering India in a very feeble manner. Only a few light, scattered falls of rain have been reported from north-west India. The rainfall continues in Upper Assam and the extreme south of the Peninsula. The principal amounts are :—Karachi, a quarter of an inch ; Tinnevelly and Negapatam, one inch; Pamban, three-quarters and Trivandrum, half. The forecast shows that scattered rain may occur in the southern half of north-west India, the United Provinces and in the central parts of the country. The rainfall will now cease in the Assam Valley. No change is probable elsewhere.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 16TH NOVEMBER.

Amritsar.—Gram and wheat being sown. Kharif harvest in progress.

Hansi.—Continues cloudy. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton picking commenced. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Mooltan.—Cotton crop accounts less favourable. Wheat being sown.

Delhi.—Wheat and rapeseed require fine weather.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Cawnpore.—Rabi sowings progressing favourably. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing and crop prospects improving. Cotton picking commenced.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Cotton picking general.

Khamgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Crop accounts unfavourable.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Jalgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. No further rain expected. Cotton picking general.

Broach.—Slightly cold, undewy. Cotton plants show buds rapidly ripening.

Viramgam.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton sowing not commenced owing to absence of rain.

Wadhwan.—Looks like clearing up. Unusually hot. Seasonable. Cotton plants want fine weather. Cotton crop making slow progress. Cotton picking of first sowing on high places partially begun. Cotton plants flowering advanced.

Barsi.—Mornings cold and dewy. Bright.

Sholapur.—Bright, no sign of rain. Absence of rain causing anxiety.

Hubli—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton crop accounts less favourable. Food-grains suffering from want of rain. Wheat being sown. All crops suffering from little rain.

Bellary.—No further rain expected. Cotton plants in flower.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 16TH OF NOVEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 16th November, 1911, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the north-west Punjab, but continue lightly to moderately clouded over the rest of the division. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in large defect.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded in the north-western districts and almost clear elsewhere. The air is damper in the south, while it contains the usual amount of moisture over the rest of the division. The minimum temperature remains above the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Karachi records 0·20" of rain. Skies continue moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature has fallen and is now much below the average in the area of rainfall ; night temperature is in large excess in north Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is above the average at Surat and Indore ; night temperature is also high in West Central India.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity has increased and is now above the average at most stations. Temperature continues in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature during day is in excess at Ratnagiri ; night temperature is fairly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is slightly above the average; the minimum is also in large excess at Aurangabad.

General Remarks.—Negapatam reports a heavy fall of 1·18" and moderate showers are recorded at Colombo. Light rain has been received in lower Sind and very light precipitation has occurred in North Rajputana. Cloud has increased in Rajputana, and conditions are unsettled in Cutch, Kathiawar, Gujarat, the adjacent parts of West Central India and in the north Konkan. Weather is still disturbed in the extreme south of the Peninsula.

Local rain is likely on the south Coromandal Coast. A few showers may occur in lower Sind and Rajputana and possibly in Cutch, Kathiawar and north Gujarat and on the Malabar Coast.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) 16th November, was 29·915 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 15 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by 01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

SHAPUR SPENCER CUP.

The position of the clubs competing for the Shapur Spencer Cricket Challenge Cup this season is as follows :—

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn	Points.	Percentage.
Gandevi C Club	10	7	2	1	+ 5	+55.55
John Bright C Club	10	7	2	1	+ 5	+55.55
Liberal C. Club (Marine Lines)	10	7	2	1	+ 5	+55.55
Sassanian C. Club	10	7	2	1	+ 5	+55.55
Elphinstone C. Club	10	5	3	2	+ 2	+25
Liberal C. Club (Esplanade)	10	5	3	2	+ 2	+25
Parsi Baronet C Club	12	6	5	1	+ 1	+ 9.09
Lord Northbrook C. Club	12	5	6	1	— 1	— 9.09
Baronet C. Club	10	4	5	1	— 2	—20
Young Zoroastrian C. Club	10	4	5	1	— 1	—11.11
Alliance C. Club	11	4	6	1	— 2	—20
Coronation C. Club	10	3	6	1	— 3	—33.33
Imperial C. Club	10	1	8	1	— 7	—77·77
Persian C. Club	11	0	10	1	—10	—100

The four clubs, at the head of the table, having gained the same percentage, the semi-final matches will be played between them on the 19th instant: John Bright vs. Sassanian and Gandevi vs. Liberal (Marine Lines.)

It is reported that the Emperor France Joseph has consented in principle to the renunciation of Archducal rights by his nephew, the Archduke Ferdinand Charles, youngest brother of the Heir-Apparent, the Archduke Francis Ferdinand and to the assumption be him of the name of Ferdinand Charles Burg in order that he may marry the daughter of professor Ozuber, of the Vienna Technical High School.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

("Bombay Government Gazette") November 16.

Mr. Kashibhai Viharidas Amin, B.A., LLB., is authorised to practise as a Pleader in the Broach District.

Mr. Ratilal Kanaialal Desai, B.A., LLB., is authorised to practise as a Pleader in the Ahmedabad District.

Mr. Hiranand Tahilram to act as Sixth Grade Deputy Collector in Sind during the absence on leave of Mr. Ghulam Muhammad Mir Muhammad or pending further orders.

Mr. A. J. Aaron, Excise Inspector to act as Chief Inspector, Dadar Distillery.

Mr. B. N. Nanavaty, a candiate, to act as Excise Inspector vice Mr. Aaron.

The following appointments of District Inspectors are ordered:—Mr. Ganesh Vishnu Bere, on completion of his special duty at Dhulia and Yeola, to revert to his permanent appointment as District Inspector of Land Records, Ahmednagar Mr. Kalyan Sadashiv Yardi, on relief by Mr. Bere, to act as District Inspector of Land Records, Satara, vice Mr. Keshav Sitaram Gadnis on privilege leave for three months, or until further orders.

Vice Mr. Shivram Sitaram Wagle retired:—Mr. Gopal Ramchandra Gokhale, First Class, Second Grade, Subordinate Judge, to be a First Class First Grade Subordinate Judge. Mr. Temuras Navroji Sanjana, First Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge, to be a First Class Second Grade, Subordinate Judge, and to revert to the regular Judicial Service.

Messrs. Jehangir Dinshah Dalal, Pirsaheb Amirsaheb, Kalanrai Pranshankarrai, Sorabji Framji Kapadia, and Lakshmiram Mahipa tram to be magistrates of the second class in the Baoch district.

Ramchandra Bhimaji Kunchur, Overseer, Second Grade, from the Pravara Canals, and Mr. Vishnu Moreshwar Lonkar, Overseer, Third Grade, from the West Khandesh to the East Khandesh District.

Mr. Vishnu Sitaram Nerurkar delivered over and Mr. Kalabhai Vallabharam Mehta received charge of the office of the Second Class Sub-Judge, Murbad, on the 11th November in the forenoon.

Privilege leave for one month and twenty-one days combined with leave on medical certificate for four months and nine days is granted to Mr. Balwant Narayan Ghanekar, Sub-Engineer, Third Grade, substantive pro tem., from date of relief.

The appointment by election of Mr. Siddesh war Bhaskar Phadke as Vice-President of the District Local Board of Ratnagiri in the Ratnagiri District is approved vice Mr. A. M. Damle, deceased.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

UNWRITTEN LAWS FOR HUNTING WOMEN.

There are always recruits to the hunting field. Not every woman who puts in an appearance there, says a lady correspondent has been accustomed to hunt from childhood. Circumstances—marriage, perhaps—bring her within the hallowed circle. The husband hunts—she must hunt. First, dear novice, let me warn you that criticism is in the air. If you are a stranger to the members of the average hunt, you will not pass unnoticed. Your "turn out," horse, seat, and general "get up," will be commented upon. You would be wise to observe what is worn by hunting people before launching out into hunting kit, if you are absolutely ignorant and have no reliable friend to give advice. In any case, get your habit and hat—oh, how particular one must be about that hat!—from the best makers. You cannot go far wrong if you beg them to allow you to appear garbed in a moderate style. Exaggerated fashions may wisely be avoided. You arrived at the meet. Acquaintances greet you with the well-worn phrase, "Good morning!" Mark that. "Good morning! Good morning!" It echoes round and is in itself an unwritten law. Any other form of greeting—"How do you do?" for instance—would stamp you as—well, rather hopeless!

THE LAW OF THE RED RIBBON.

The hounds are already there, waiting for the signal to move off. Give them a wide, wide berth. Your horse does not kick? Well, all the same, do not risk that awful offence of kicking a hound. If your mount has a known tendency to lift his heels, there is a law of the red ribbon. Tied gaily in the tail, it warns others to keep clear of you. Many horses are unreliable when subjected to a crush—at a gate, for instance. Should you ride a kicker, you must guard against accidents by giving notice of the fact, and the red ribbon is the recognised way of doing so.

THE CLOSED GATE.

There is a law of civility which, alas! is too often broken. The fair sex are specially guilty. The lady is brought up against a firmly closed gate. A friend in need instantly descends from his horse and opens the barrier. My lady pops through with a casual "Thank you," and away she goes. The ignorant might wonder wherein the offence lay. The enormity lies in not waiting till the cavalier is again in the saddle. A horse galloping immediately away incites its companion to follow. A poor man hopping about on one foot, trying in vain to mount a refractory horse, with hounds running and the lady for whose sake he has thus lowered himself sailing ahead, is no unsual sight.

AN UNFAIR HANDICAP.

As a novice you will probably endeavour to take a lead from someone more experienced than yourself. Better not let him suspect you admire his "eye for a country." Nothing is more disconcerting to a man than to feel that a woman is jumping into his horse's heels at every fence. It is never a popular thing to be voted a nuisance. He may be obsessed with a tender conscience and a dislike to leading you into danger. Men can often take risks that ladies would do well to avoid. It is unfair to handicap him.

LADIES FIRST.

If a Master hunts the hounds, however intimate you may be with him, refrain from worrying him with questions when he is making a cast. Conversation at such an important moment is decidedly out of place. The law of "ladies first" does not apply to the Master and the Hunt servants. Room is always made for them by all those who "follow the hounds." The novice should strive to be humble, showing an anxiety to conform to the unwritten laws. By doing this and fearlessly riding "straight," she will soon gain the admiration of her sporting friends and acquaintances.

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GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

CHARM AND THE MAN.

Charm, Mr. Barrie, is a sort of bloom on an author. But remember, says Mr. Herbert Farjeon, writing in the mail week it is an innate quality. If you have it, you can never repress it. If you have it not, you can never achieve it. So really, it is not your fault, and you would do well to refrain (if the base inclination is in you) from getting puffed up about it and crowing are you not a wonder. I will ask that question for you, and then I will answer it the way you would like. Very well, then. Is Mr. Barrie not a wonder? He is, just. Perhaps it is all because he has this charm, which I think is among the fairest of literary gifts and which I am quite sure is amongst the rarest. Few authors nowadays are even on nodding terms with it. The Modern School cuts it in the street of set intention. That, perhaps, is why your admiration for the disciples of this academy never deepens into affection. You feel them to be excellent men endeavouring to improve a world they think bad and despise. But you feel the author who has charm to be trying to put fine things into a world he thinks good and loves, and you warm to him impulsively. So we warm to Mr. Barrie, whose "What Every Woman Knows" was revived on Saturday as the Duke of York's. The lineal descendant of Lamb and Stevenson and their kind, this queer whim of a man likes us. He is our very sweet friend. He takes us most amicably by the arm. He paces up and down with us. He whispers dear, delightful sentiments in our ears. The man of the Modern School snatches at the word and spits, "Incorrigible sentimentalist!" The ghost of a smile quivers on the corners of the Scotsman's lips, and then, with an inflexion that makes you long to know what he means but hesitate to ask, he says, "I wonder!" When Mr. Barrie says "I wonder!" he is quoting his heroine Maggie Wylie. But there's no room for surprise in this, since Mr. Barrie is always quoting himself and you are always lighting on beautiful fragments of old ideas through all his work. The Compleat Barryite meets many an old friend in "What Every Woman Knows," Lady Sybil Lazenby, the "cold thing" who attracts her lover by virtue of her "insolence," is a reincarnation of Lady Alice Pippinworth, Tommy's evil spirit. Even the name is an echo of quantities. Again, when Shand, in the first act of "What Every Woman Knows," almost makes his departure by way of the hitherto customary window, he mimics the Hon. Ernest Woolley in the bucket incident of "The Admirably Crichton's last act." Even the same phrases recur. Maggie and Peter both cry out, "It doesn't matter" in like anguish of soul. "Out with the lights" comes in both plays. So does "And you in danger?" While, of course, someone has to apostrophize Maggie, "Woman!" Mr. Barrie loves to call his heroines "Woman!" pretending to be very, very angry with them. Indeed, it is one of the prettiest sights in all literature to see Mr. Barrie flirting with his heroines. Or is it flirting? Is it not, rather, that he loves the darlings so much he is afraid in the corner of his eye we will call him milksop and so pretends a fine contempt that shoots a pain through his heart?

A CHARMING REVIVAL.

I will not waste ink in praise of this charming revival. The play has already been tested and found good; and I will merely mention that on a third hearing I find it even better than on a first. There are still one or two uneasy passages—Mr. Barris is never quite at home among the "swells," and there is one scene between the Comtesse de la Briere and Mr. Venables which deserves commendation only on the score of its brevity. But the whole remains as fresh and tender as when it first saw light, and there are not a few moments when you find yourself on the verge of strange, unutterable things. Many of these are due to Miss Hilda Trevelyan, whose Maggie is a very fine piece of work. She is the perfect Barrie Woman. Sometimes as we watch we feel that our intrusion needs explanation, that we should tiptoe quietly away. Mr. C. M. Hallard, succeeding Mr. du Maurier in the part of Shand, lacks the dry humour of his predecessor, if he succeeds better in presenting the "wild-bull manner that moves the multitudes." He is inclined to speak too fast and to act too impulsively. Shand did neither. Even when he laughed at a joke in the end, he only did so after the most careful and matured deliberation. Mr. Hignett's old Wylie is a beautiful little etching. David and James are well played by Messrs. MacOwan and Adams. There remain the "swells." All are artificial parts, and while Lady Tree succeeds in being about as artificial as Mr. Barrie probably intends her, and Mr. Norman Forbes succeeds in giving what may be a clever satire on the kind of man we shout ourselves hoarse over at General Elections and Miss Nina Sevening does a little less than she could much more nicely than she might, it is always with the introduction of these three characters that the the play shows its least attractive aspect.

THE "FOLLIES" NEW PROGRAMME.

We did not like the Follies' burlesque of "Hamlet," says a Home correspondent, writing of Mr. Pelissier's London company, indeed it struck us as singularly lacking in any quality of humour, invention or good taste. However, the little company presented a travesty of "Macbeth," or rather of the performance of that tragedy at His Majesty's, which proved an innocent and really very diverting business, and kept the crowded audience at the Apollo Theatre in peals of by no means discreditable laughter. We should rather like to describe some of the oddities of conduct in which Macbeth and the other characters, as impersonated at the Apollo, indulge, but for a spectral doubt that their comicality would evaporate in the transfer from the stage to the black-and-white of print. For example, it probably will not raise a smile on the face of a single one of our readers if we mention that prior to going to bed last night the very venerable King Duncan reappeared for a moment outside his chamber door, and deposited his boots on the mat; and that the ghost of Banquo turned out to be Mr. Morris Harvey made up to look precisely like Sir Herbert Tree in a frock coat. Neither would it add to the gaiety of nations if we were to describe in detail the fight in which Mr. Pelissier and Mr. Sydney make such fun of the somewhat ponderous efforts of Sir Herbert Tree and Mr. Arthur Bourchier on the stage of His Majesty's. Yet these and a score more oddities kept the audience in a condition of great beatitude, and really made very amusing fooling. The skit on "The Chocolate Soldier" and the Grand Guignol Pitlill also caused great laughter and a thoroughly characteristic Folly programme terminated with a revised version of the "Potted Music Hall," in which the members of the company all show off their gifts or their graces, or both at their best.

"THE UNINVITED GUEST."

An interesting production in mail week was that of the new piece in which Mr. Hawtrey is appearing at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, "The Uninvited Guest," Mr. John N. Raphel's adaptation of Tristan Bernard's successful comedy "Le Danseur Inconnu." The cast engaged includes in addition to Mr. Hawtrey, Miss Mona Harrison. Miss Hilda Moore, Mr. Arthur Playfair and Mr. O. B. Clarence.

LADY WINDERMERE'S FAN.

The revival of "Lady Windermere's Fan" bids fair to prove no less successful than that of "The Importance of Being Earnest." Henceforward Sir George Alexander has decided to give matinees of the play every Wednesday in addition to those already announced for Saturdays.

NEW PLAYS.

Messrs. Vedrenne and Eadie have secured the rights of a new play entitled "Milestones" by Arnold Bennet and Edwards Knoblauch, which, as coming from the authors of two such successful plays as "Kismet" at the Garrick Theatre and "The Honeymoon" at the Royalty Theatre, is certainly to be looked forward to with great interest. Messrs. Vedrenne and Eadie are also under contract to produce Mr. Galsworthy's new comedy entitled "The Pigeon," as already announced, and have further, secured the rights of a new play entitled "The New Sin" by B. Macdonald Hastings and of a new play by Netta Syrett.

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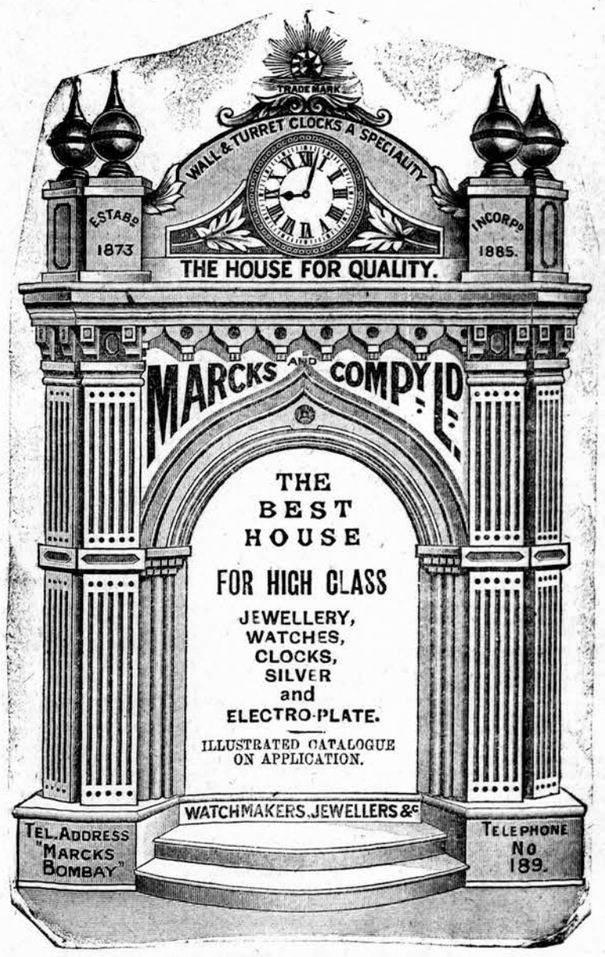
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